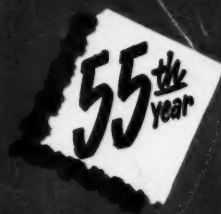


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

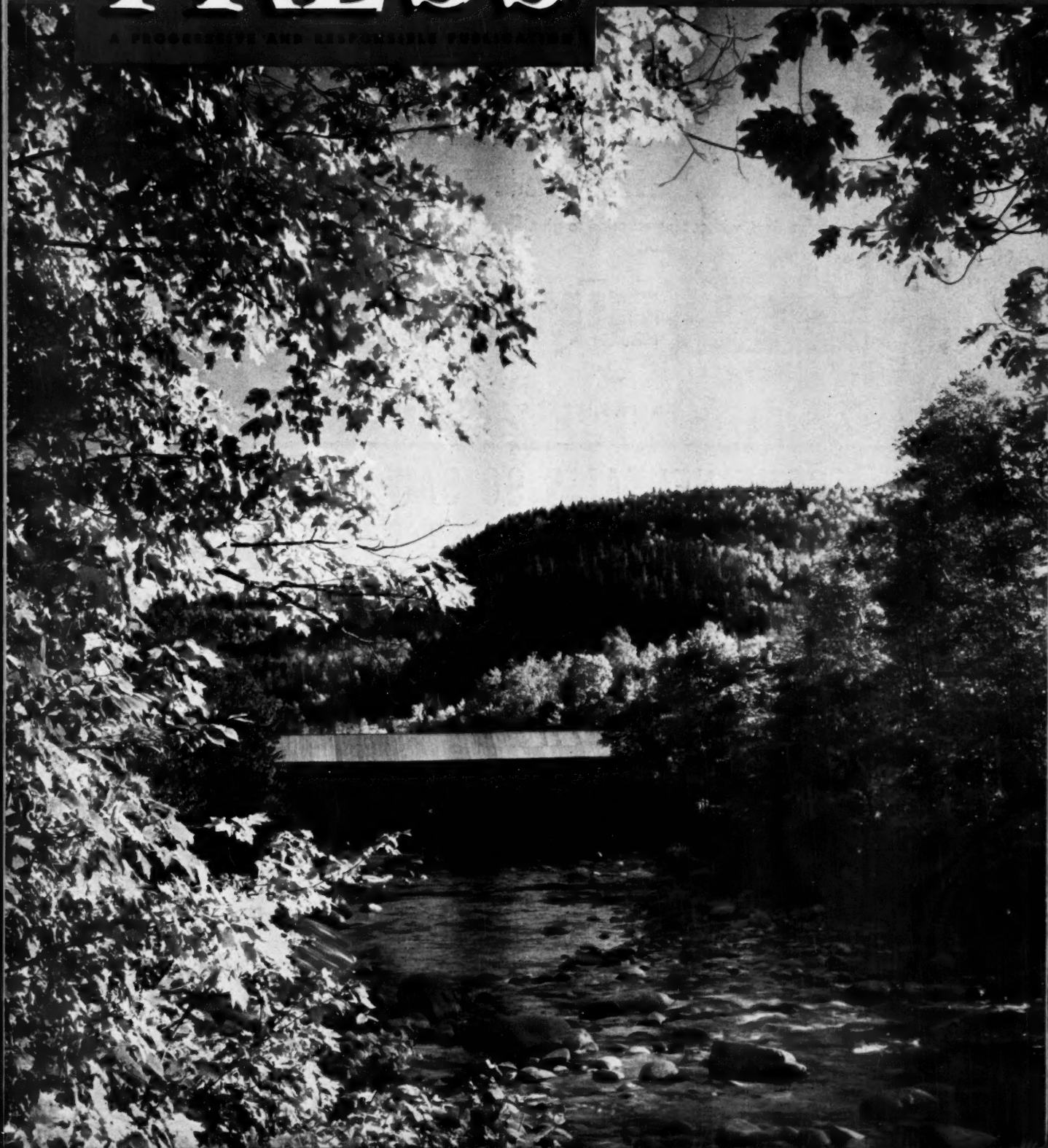
PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

JUNE 12, 1954



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

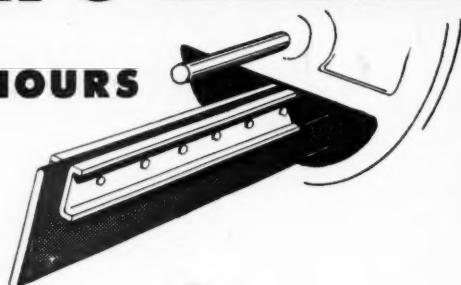


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In every cotton growing section of the U.S.A. and many others throughout the world, these modern streamlined gins are setting a new and higher standard of performance. Under widely varying conditions — even the most adverse — these remarkable gins have proved far superior to any ever before built. Among many exclusive features are improved overhead and underneath moting . . . and such precision workmanship in all moving parts that repairs are reduced to an absolute minimum. We invite you to write now for Bulletin 214 giving detailed description.



—CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY—

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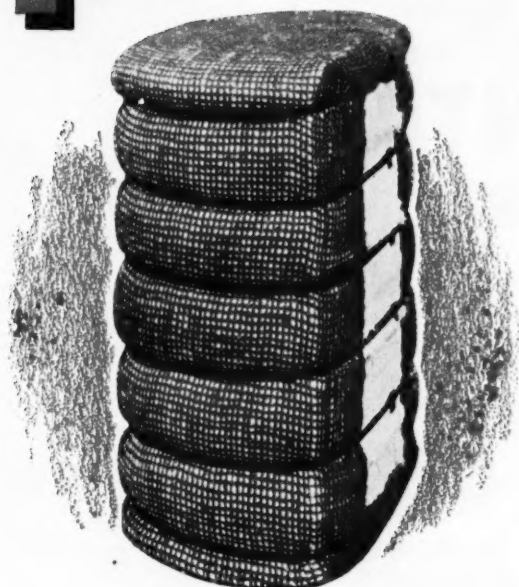
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DALLAS

MEMPHIS

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

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TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling... protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.



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Open weave admits sunlight and air... keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



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Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



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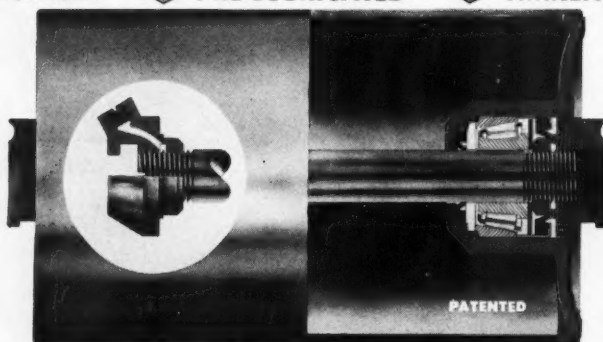
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UST

Idlers

 UNIT-SEALED  PRE-LUBRICATED  TIMKEN BEARINGS



Saves Grease!
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Saves Belts!
Long Life-

Continental's Unit-Sealed "UST" Conveyor Idlers, incorporating Timken Bearings, Garlock Klosures, are the answer to the operator's prayer.

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Most important—this construction permits operating the Continental "UST" Idler for extended periods of time without relubrication for 1-2-3 years or longer depending upon the severity or character of conditions.

For detailed information on these idlers write for Bulletin CGO-116

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Direct from India...

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*** BEST JUTE BAGGING**

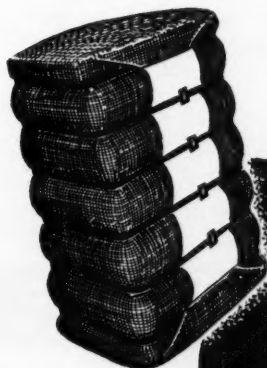
**BEING IMPORTED INTO
THE U.S.A. TODAY...**

ASK FOR

"Pride of India"

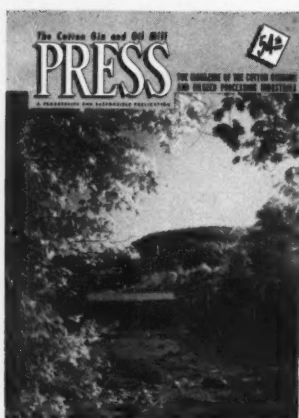
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ASSURING BAGGING STRENGTH
AND DURABILITY**



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out cotton
producing
districts



★ ON OUR COVER:

The covered bridge which once was fairly common now has almost vanished from the American scene. New England, however, continues to preserve some of its covered bridges, including the one near Passaconway, N.H., which is shown in our cover picture. This reminds us that a covered bridge in North Carolina supplied heavy timbers which are still found in a 50-year-old building belonging to Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, N.C.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VCL 55 JUNE 19, 1954 No. 13

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

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National Cotton Ginnery Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnery Association
Arizona Ginnery Association
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California Cotton Ginnery Association
The Carolinas Ginnery Association
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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS



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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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BEST AND FOREMOST SINCE 1925

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

laugh it off

Why is it that the average man expects his wife to have more sense than she showed by marrying him?

The young fellow walked into a clothing store and asked for a job.

"Look," said the smart manager, "you can have a regular job here as soon as you sell this one suit."

The suit was really a dilly, light purple with white stripes and some red dots. But the applicant said:

"O.K. It's a deal."

About an hour later the manager saw him come running from the back booth, his pants torn, blood on his hands, and a wild look in his eye. But he panted out:

"I sold the suit."

"But you seem to have encountered quite a lot of customer resistance," the manager said.

"No, the customer was easy," the new clerk replied, "but I sure had a bad time with that seeing-eye dog!"

There's one thing about money—it may talk, but it never gives itself away.

One reason girls kiss and make up is that the stuff rubs off.

"What makes you think your wife is getting tired of you?"

"Every day this week she's wrapped my lunch in a road map."

They fired a traffic policeman in San Luis (across the border in Mexico from Somerton, Arizona) and not far from Yuma. The Mexican correspondent of the Yuma Sun then triumphantly reported:

"Big applause was tribulated to San Luis authorities because they ordered the resign as Transit policeman of Antonio Romero Fregoso, whom lately had committed many abuses with local residents and various American tourists. Critics were every day numerous, because he wasn't fired no matter against him were done plenty complaints. . . . Last abuse that was the drop that spread the water, was made against an employee of the local soft drink agency, who at gun point was forced to leave the jeep he was driving to the Transit policeman, only because he haven't with him his driver license. It was illegally, because according with the Law, citizens only can be privated of their properties with a judge order."

The tax collector is one guy who can make any business pay!

ON FIRST BEHOLDING THE PENTAGON

Great symbol of strength, a mighty mass—

Built of steel, supported by brass.

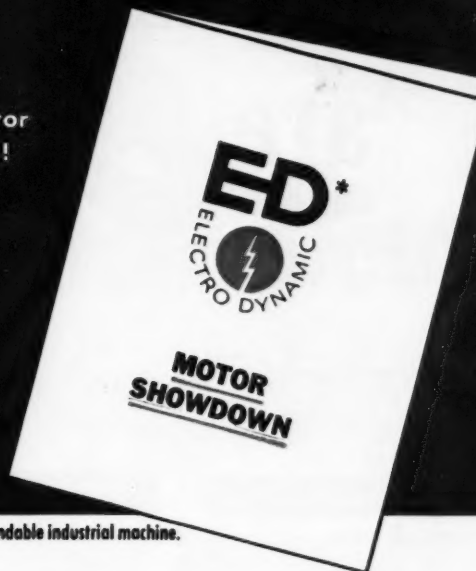
Telephone company executive: Is it essential, young lady, that you have a telephone?

Young lady: Certainly it is. I want a telephone to make dates and get married and have children with.

The man across the street says high-level diplomacy isn't always on the level.

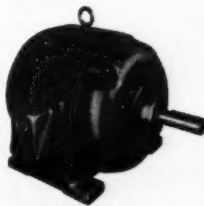
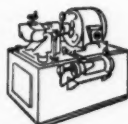
If a man takes off his hat in an elevator, it means he has manners and hair.

A revealing study of motor performance!



*The mark of an Extra Dependable industrial machine.

THIS CANDID REPORT UPSETS MANY IDEAS ON MOTOR SELECTION FOR GIN MACHINERY



1 to 250 hp. AC and DC. Standard or special purpose. N.E.M.A. standards.

The results of comparative performance tests* on production line models of different makes of electric motors are reported concisely in a new booklet entitled

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*Tests certified by J. Arthur Balmford, Professor of Electrical Engineering at a leading Eastern university

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Please send me a copy of "MOTOR SHOWDOWN" and the new catalog of Electro Dynamic industrial motors.



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COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

See why Link-Belt screw conveyors are **8** ways better



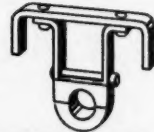
1. LOOK FOR UNIFORMITY OF PITCH

Specialized modern machinery assures accurate forming, producing uniform flighting curvature.



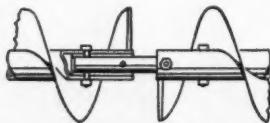
2. ONLY SPECIALLY SELECTED STEELS

are used to meet Link-Belt's rigid specifications — assuring smooth flight surfaces.



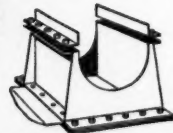
3. HERE'S A WIDE RANGE

of hanger styles and mountings with various bearing materials.



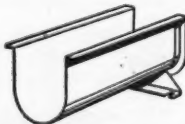
4. FOR YOUR PROTECTION

straightness is checked before shipping and extra care is taken in handling and loading. Jig-drilled coupling bolt holes assure complete and easy assembly.



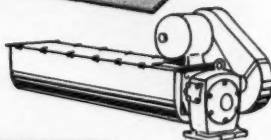
5. FOR VERSATILITY

in location of trough openings, Link-Belt offers gates that can be easily installed on the job and bolted or welded in place.



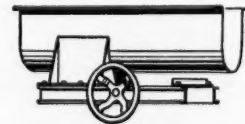
6. YOU'LL DISCOVER

that troughs are accurately fabricated to assure better fit of all components. Link-Belt offers a choice of metals to fit your particular application.



7. ONLY LINK-BELT

builds a complete integrated line of gear and chain drives, couplings, bearings. One proved source . . . one undivided responsibility.



8. YOUR CHOICE

of fixed or detachable plain discharge spouts or gates. Flat or curved slide type gates can be hand or rack-and-pinion operated.

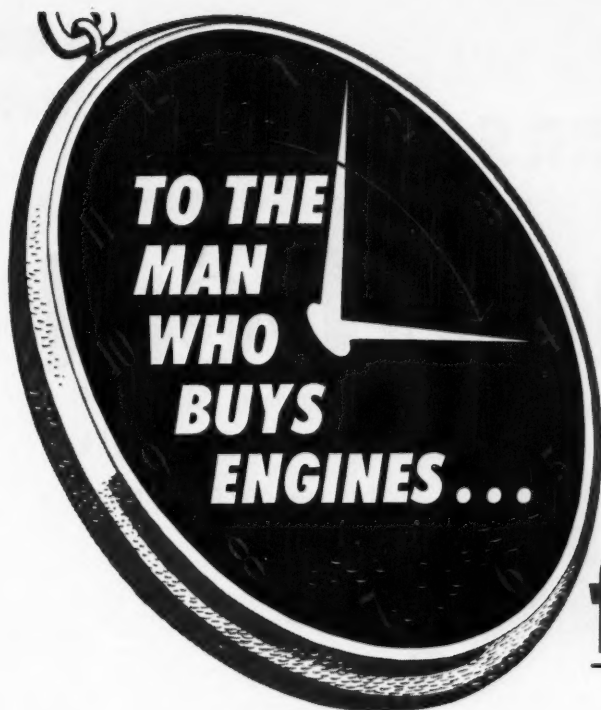
LINK-BELT
SCREW CONVEYORS

These are only a few of the many important differences in screw conveyors. Ask your Link-Belt sales representative or distributor for new 92-page Data Book 2289.



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13, 278



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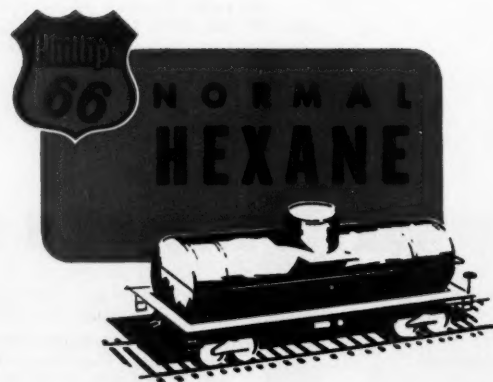
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**Keep Shirt On,
Industry Told**

Cotton Has Passed Bottom of Curve

**RECOVERY from conditions of over-supply
and low price ties in with restriction of freedom
of grower in the use of land, speaker warns.**

I SUPPOSE that one of the most common human failings is to look at things in their rosiest or darkest lights and thus fail to see them as they really are. And, when the views of many go to one extreme, we vie with one another to paint them rosier or darker still, and talk ourselves into even more extreme ideas.

People in agriculture are generally like other people, except for the blessing that their work is solitary or in small groups, which makes it easier for a man to think with his own mind. But they too have the tendency, when on the crest of the wave to believe the crest will last forever, and when in the slough of the wave to despair of a crest returning. When on the crest, some farmers expand their cultivation to marginal land, in the vain belief that prices will continue to give profit to marginal producers. When in the slough, some surrender to counsels of desperation — including the counsel to seek aids from government, to the jeopardy of the freedoms that cannot endure in a regime of state planning.

• **Present Slough**—Let us consider the slough that agriculture now is in.

In the case of cotton, I believe the bottom of the current curve has been passed. On the other hand, the recovery from the conditions of over-supply and low price, which I expect, ties in with restriction of the grower's freedom in the use of his land. I have no idea what that will cost him; and none of us has experience from which to forecast the cost. But it seems to me we may be dealing with an endless chain in the problem of diverted acres. Will acres diverted from wheat and cotton go into corn, soybeans, minor crops, dairying, and pasture? Will the accustomed growers of these crops and the dairy and beef cattle people, thus threatened with an unnatural competition, succeed in getting Congress to prevent this? In that event, what will become of the use and value of the idled land? We do not know the answers; but education lies but a year or two ahead.

But there is some cheer even in this anxious side of the matter. What man does, man and nature can undo, albeit at the cost of suffering meanwhile. Na-

By LAMAR FLEMING, JR.

ture is working all the time, and its works are so infinitely greater than ours that eventually ours will be whipped into line. Our hope must be that myopia will not prolong our time and our children's on the whipping block, before enjoyment of the benefits of being in line with nature.

• **Population Gains**—What are the salient long-term factors?

The easiest to see of the phenomena of nature that are fashioning the future of demand is growth of population. Population is growing in this country at the rate of well over 1½ percent per annum. If the growth levels off at 1½ percent, our national population will grow from 160 million to 200 million in the next 15 years, and from 200 million to 250 million in the following 15 years. World population is increasing at the rate of about one percent. If that rate is continued, it will grow from 2½ billion to 2,900,000,000 in 15 years, and thence to 3,350,000,000 in the following 15 years.

I do not believe it will exhaust our agricultural resources to feed and clothe a U.S. population of 250 million; but certainly the problems of use of 15 or 20 million diverted acres would be solved long before the 250 million figure were reached.

Feeding and clothing the additions to world population will present greater difficulties.

• **How Demand Will Be Met** — From what sources will the additional demand be met?

When we look at the globe and at the populations per square mile of many vast areas, particularly of South America and Africa, we imagine vast untapped agricultural resources, waiting only for man's hand to bring them into production. Even after allowance for the dryness or wetness of some of the undeveloped areas and the mountainous nature of others, it must be true that many millions of acres now idle could be cultivated if the conditions essential for successful agriculture were present. Since most of these conditions have been pres-



LAMAR FLEMING, JR., chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, delivered the accompanying address at the recent American Cotton Congress in Corpus Christi, Texas.

ent here throughout our lifetime, so that we never have known the lack of them, we are inclined to take them for granted and not to visualize the difficulties of agriculture in the absence of them.

Consider the conditions that affect the success of a cotton grower in the U.S.

First look at the social, political, and economic environment in which he works. His property and person and freedom to run his own business are protected by the laws and police services of town, county, and state and the military forces of the federal government. His community and state have given him a good education and are giving a good education to his children. A trusted currency encourages Americans to save; and the savings seek employment in loans and investments. The absence of customs barriers within the country gives him completely free access to every potential buyer or supplier among our 160 million of population.

The vastness of American savings finances road, railroad, telephone, and telegraph systems that give him superb transportation and communication with every part of the country. It furnishes the capital that has built mass production industries for our 160 million-head mass market and equipped them with costly machines, which multiply the productivity of the individual worker to such an extent that the cost of producing things like automobiles, farm and business machinery, many kinds of industrial machinery, and so on, is less than in other countries, at the same time that the wages paid are much higher than in other countries. So our American farmer gets more automobile, truck, farm implement, and machinery for his dollar than he could in most other countries, and enjoys not only a mass domestic market, but one consisting of prosperous, highly paid customers. The savings also have financed a multitude of gins, competing for his business and forced by competition to add continually the contraptions that improve their quality of service; oil mills, competing for his seed; and cotton mills and vegetable oil refineries to convert

his cotton and oil into the products of end use.

In the operation of his farm, he enjoys plentiful and reasonable credit as a result of the general savings, and unparalleled use of labor-saving machinery, fertilizer, and insecticides, which come to him in abundance and at reasonable prices, thanks to the mass production industries which the general savings and our vast free domestic market have made possible.

By reason of all these advantages, he produces more per man hour and lives better than farmers anywhere else.

• **Nothing Comparable to U.S.** — If you will look again at the globe, you will find no undeveloped portion of it where all these conditions which our

cotton growers enjoy exist in anything like equal measure. In many of them, governmental services have not advanced to the point of reasonable assurance of the security of person and property. In most of them, the national currencies are not trusted; so that saving knows no vehicle except real things, like land and houses, and there are hardly any savings funds to supply credit and capital. In many, the process of government is so backward or immature that an individual finds no fixed rules on which to formulate his plans. One thing that never ceases to astound me is how heavily most of the foreign cotton-growing countries tax the exports of their cotton and other agricultural produce, and how readily they push these

taxes upward when the national finances start creaking. (Not all the export taxes are called export taxes. A common variation is for the government to monopolize dealings in foreign currencies and take over the foreign exchange proceeds of agricultural exports, converting them at an unfavorable rate into the national currency, while demanding a much higher rate for foreign currency for imports of implements, machinery, and other things that the farmers need.) Just consider how an American cotton grower would react to exaction of export taxes on his cotton—which happily our Constitution forbids.

In most of these areas, there is little of the physical improvements that the American cotton grower takes for granted, such as highways, electric light systems, telephone systems, adequate railways, school districts, irrigation districts, drainage districts, gins, oil mills, compresses, and so on.

The improvement of the political, security, taxation, and currency factors, where they are unsatisfactory, can only be expected out of long-term developments. It took our forefathers a thousand years to emerge from the depths of the Dark Ages to the present levels of our society. I do not suggest that it will take that long for even the most primitive societies of today; and of course the levels of advancement in most of the areas that we are considering are too near our level for this analogy to have any appropriateness. I invoke it only to underscore that the changes for which we must hope will come bit by bit over the years, and that the major achievements will take generations, not years.

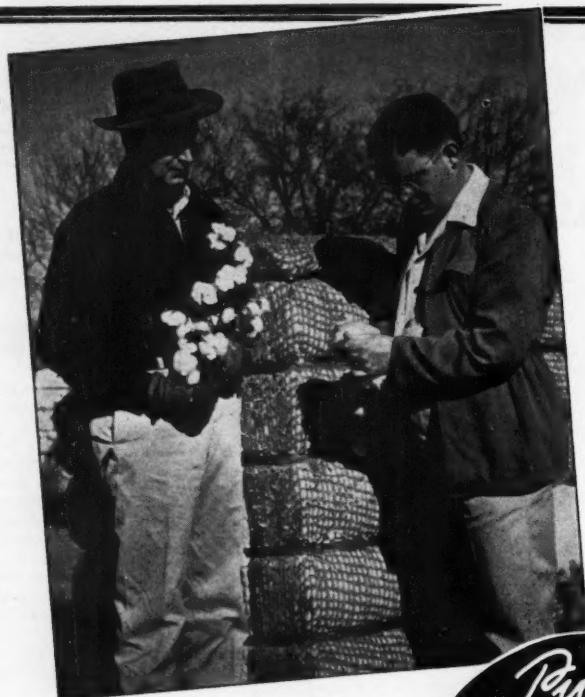
Where great achievement is needed in the fields of government, security, taxation, and currency, the physical improvements will lag; for these circumstances are not conducive to domestic savings, and those who own or administer the savings funds of Americans and Europeans are slow to send loan money and investment money to places where these requisites are lacking. So the physical improvements and public services that American cotton farmers take for granted will not become available in many of the sites of undeveloped land resources, except at the gradual pace of improvement there of the systems of government, security, taxation, and currency.

I think this pace is unlikely to permit foreign agricultural production to catch up, or even keep up, with the growth of foreign populations during the next several decades. That is why we export so heavily of wheat and other food crops and of cotton. It is why I expect the continued growth of foreign populations to continue to demand food and fiber from the U.S.

This need, superimposed upon the needs of our growing population, will tax our American agricultural resources long before our domestic needs approach the point of straining them.

So, as I see it, the growth of population, here and abroad, is creating needs that will make American agriculture one of the busiest segments of the world's economy within not many years, and I regard it as just silly to think of our farmers as consigned to a lasting buyer's market.

• **Wheat in Serious Plight** — Let me digress a moment. I am little informed
(Continued on Page 51)



Good ginners use HINDOO steadily year after year. As we have always done and always will do . . . we weave into every yard of HINDOO the quality, the strength, and the protection that every cotton bale deserves and requires. That's why HINDOO is more than "good" . . . It's "The best buy in bagging".

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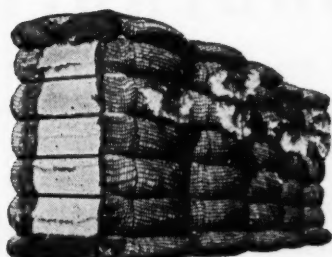
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TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginner's because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

REINFORCED BUCKLES

DIXISTEEL Buckles are tough, too. Reinforced with an extra-heavy bead at top and bottom, these buckles won't snap at the eye, even when spongy, dry cotton is baled. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slip, slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles!

DIXISTEEL

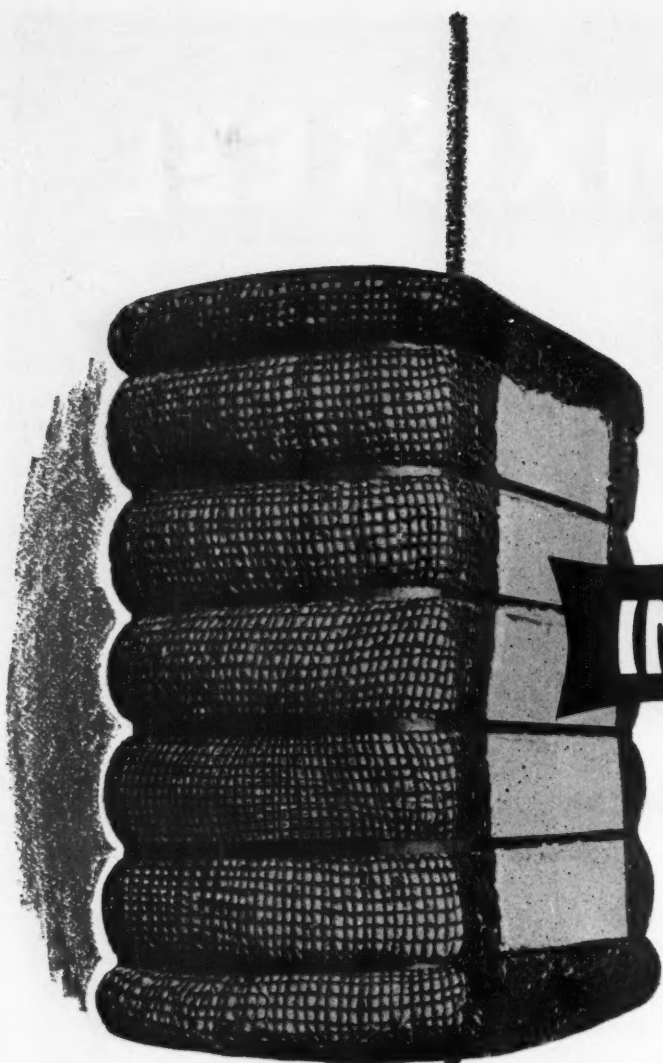
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**You Can Rely on the
Quality of Both Grades!**

At Myrtle Beach, June 7-8

Carolinas Crushers Elect Officers

■ **NORTH CAROLINA** group names Medlin and Keller. Taylor heads South Carolina crushers. Secretaries re-appointed.

J. D. Medlin, Maxton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Maxton, was named president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association June 8 at Myrtle Beach, S.C. Paul Keller, Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, was named vice-president.

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association named W. G. Taylor, Lancaster Cotton Oil Co., Lancaster, president at the close of the June 7-8 annual joint convention of the two Associations. Secretaries of both organizations were re-elected. They are Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia.

Outgoing president of the South Carolina group was A. J. Sitton, Pendleton Oil Mill, Pendleton. W. T. Melvin, Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, was 1953-54 president of the North Carolina group and J. T. Wright, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Raleigh, was vice-president.

The joint convention endorsed resolutions regarding cottonseed support prices and linters which were passed by the convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association last month in Houston.

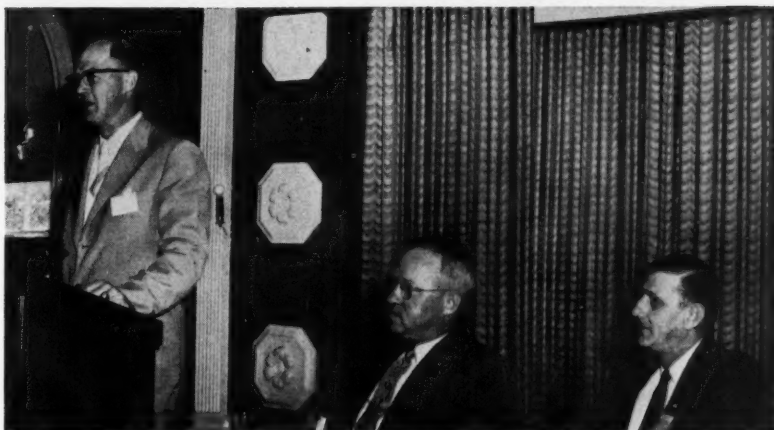


Photo by Ed Hollowell, NCPA, Atlanta.

SHOWN HERE, standing, far left, is A. J. Sitton, Pendleton, S.C., retiring president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. In middle is the immediate past president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, W. T. Melvin of Rocky Mount, N.C. Seated at far right is Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, National Cotton Council, a convention speaker.

President Melvin warned of the dangers faced with respect to marketing cottonseed products if the present parity relationship between cottonseed and soybeans continues.

T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, also discussed this problem, pointing out that the government will probably be the holder of over two billion pounds of oil next year. Gregory based this assumption on a probable 350-million-bushel soybean production in the U.S. this year and the

present holdings of cottonseed oil by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Speakers at the two-day session also included Jesse A. Helms, Raleigh, executive secretary of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, who discussed experiences in Washington while he served as administrative assistant for the late Senator Willis Smith.

On June 8 Clifton Kirkpatrick, director of the National Cotton Council's field service, Memphis, delivered an address. Kirkpatrick outlined challenges

(Continued on Page 42)

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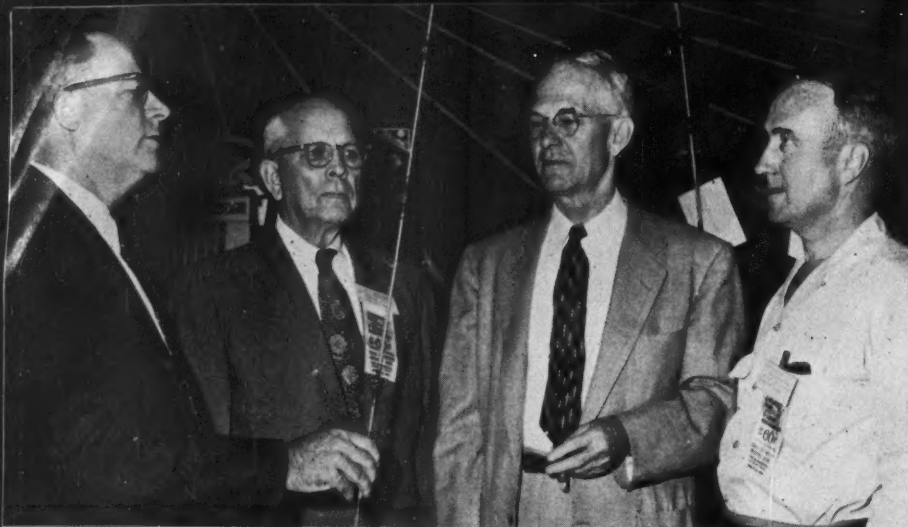
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Houston Is Meeting Place

R. P. Tull Heads Texas Crushers

■ A. J. MILLS is named vice-president at annual convention June 13-14-15. Bennette Wallin will retire Jan. 1.

The sixtieth annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, June 13-14-15. Theme for the meeting was A Three-Score-Mile Highway—Paved with Activities.

● **Officers Elected**—R. P. Tull, Swift & Co. Oil Mill, Dallas, was named 1954-55 president, succeeding J. Howard Fox, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Hearne. A. J. Mills, Stamford, Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., was elected vice-president.

Bennette Wallin, treasurer, who has been with the Association for 28 years, announced that she plans to retire from active service on Jan. 1, 1955. The membership unanimously passed a resolution highly commending Miss Wallin for her very valuable and tireless service to the Association.

Others on the Association's staff are Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary; C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director; and Ed P. Byars, Fort Worth, traffic director.

President Tull is new chairman of the board of directors. Others selected to serve as directors are outgoing President Fox; J. O. Atwell, Southland Cot-



Photoviews of Texas Crushers' Meeting

■ **TOP:** Looking over one of the golf prizes at the Houston convention of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association are four industry leaders who spoke at the meeting. L. to r. are C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director for the Texas group; J. B. Snell, Minden, La., president, National Cottonseed Products Association; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., National Cotton Council president and past president of NCPA; and John F. Moloney, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, NCPA.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP:** Shown are, l. to r., R. P. Tull, Dallas, elected president at the Houston meeting; Governor Allan Shivers of Texas, who addressed the convention; and J. H. Fox, Hearne, retiring president of the Association.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP:** The Past Presidents' Club luncheon, Sunday noon, is one of the highlights of each Texas crushers' meeting. Shown here are the past presidents and their guests at the luncheon in Houston.

■ **BOTTOM:** Grateful members of the Association presented Retiring President and Mrs. Fox with a silver service at the final convention session. L. to r. are Howard and Mrs. Fox and their daughters, Helen, Betty and Susan.



ton Oil Co., Paris; D. B. Denney, Ne-Tex Co-operative Oil Mill, Wolfe City; T. J. Harrell, Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth; Vice-President Mills; J. Carlyle Newberry, Gonzales Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Gonzales; James W. Simmons, Jr., Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, Dallas; W. B. Vaughan, Kimbell-Norris Mills, Fort Worth; W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene; and W. L. Goble, Jr., Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Waco.

• **First Day's Session** — E. T. Harris, manager of the Swift & Co. mill in Houston until his retirement last year, called the convention to order at 9:30 a.m. June 14. Dr. W. K. Pope, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Houston, gave the invocation.

First speaker during the morning session was Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas. He described his recent trip to Korea. Quite a lot of the cotton that he saw in Korean warehouses was from Texas, he said.

Shivers urged each person to do what he can toward seeing that the government uses all agricultural surpluses to satisfy the needs of the foreign peoples, and at the same time help the U.S. economy.

The Governor told delegates that President Syngman Rhee of Korea specifically congratulated the people of Texas on the recent law enacted by the state legislature making it illegal to belong to the Communist Party. (Texas is the only state in the Union with such a law.)

The number one domestic problem facing the state is water conservation, Shivers said. A state committee on this particular problem has been appointed, and the Governor hopes for a solution through the creation of water conservation districts and the building of reservoirs with financial help being contributed by the state, if necessary. Shivers asked the crushers to appoint a water resources committee to work with and advise the state committee on water conservation.

• **More About Water**—President Fox, in his annual address, told the group that if the water situation becomes much worse than it is, the land that grows the cotton upon which we depend for our livelihood will cease to yield what it does today."

He pointed out that dams in Texas constitute the greatest present united effort to save the water. A second means of preventing water waste is to cut down on the amount of water which evaporates from the soil, he said. And third, we must get rid of the "water thieves," such as mesquite and catclaw, which serve no useful purpose. "The mesquite uses up 1,725 pounds of water for every pound of dry growth . . . and what have you when the plant manufactures that pound? Nothing you want," he declared. "The freeloaders have got to go."

• **Industry's Foundation**—C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, discussed Our Industry's Foundation—Texas Agriculture. "The prosperity of many rural communities in Texas depends, largely, upon the profitable production of cotton . . . In many communities, present yields and income can be doubled. First, we need strong leadership to organize and bring all groups together in working for a common cause."

Spencer used full color photographs

Grading and Support Changes Reported

Another change involving the linters factor in cottonseed grading by USDA is reliably reported, but not officially confirmed, as this issue goes to press. Agricultural Marketing Service has agreed to continue seed grading regulations as they were in the 1953 crop year—that is, an average lint content of 11 percent will be used as the basis for the linter factor and use of a linter factor will be optional, according to the report.

(As previously reported in The Press, use of an average lint content of both 12 and 11.5 percent and a compulsory linter factor had been announced earlier; but crushers, through their National Cottonseed Products Association, had opposed this action.)

Also unofficially reported is that USDA has decided to announce a program on cottonseed products from the 1954 crop that will increase the oil support price one-fourth of a cent per pound over the 1953 level; increase cottonseed meal supports about \$1.50 per ton over last season; and reduce linter supports about two cents a pound on first cuts and one-half of a cent on second cuts.

projected on a large screen to augment his talk.

• **Sixty-Mile Highway to Where?**—This was the title of an address by Dr. Trent C. Root, comptroller of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, who was the first speaker on the second day's program.

Whimsical stories interspersed through his talk entertained listeners. He also discussed many of the happenings of the past 60 years. He mentioned, for instance, that since the Texas Crushers' Association was formed 60 years ago, the national debt per capita has risen from \$24 to better than \$1,000.

Radio, TV and atomic energy, he pointed out, are the big scientific developments in this era. Social developments include the advent of Social Security, formation of labor unions and enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Doctor Root told the audience that, in his opinion, the real basis for world peace is a sincere effort to get along with our neighbors—whether they are the man next door or the country next door. It is necessary for world peace, he emphasized, that we have confidence in our foreign neighbors as well as in ourselves.

• **Cotton Council Activities** — President of the National Cotton Council, A. L. Durand of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Hobart, Okla., outlined gains made for the industry by the Council.

The crushing industry, he said, has found a new source of strength through the Council—"the strength in opening up markets—strength in defending its raw material supply—strength in protecting itself in Washington—strength in cementing the bond of friendship and understanding which binds it to American agriculture."

• **A Bad Impression**—John F. Moloney,

assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, emphasized that the tremendous volume of CCC-held cottonseed products is receiving increasing publicity which "reflects on producers, ginners and crushers."

He said, "The interests of all three groups in holding and expanding cottonseed product markets are parallel—and not in conflict." Moloney reported also on other phases of NCPA work, including re-writing of the trading rules, the activities of the insurance committee of NCPA and work of the Educational Service. He said that research is more essential than ever before.

• **Other Business**—Ed P. Byars, traffic director; Jack Whetstone, secretary, and Bennette Wallin, treasurer, gave their reports following Moloney's talk.

T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, presented for the Association a beautiful silver service to Retiring President Fox and Mrs. Fox. There to receive the gift with Mr. and Mrs. Fox were their three daughters, Helen, Betty and Susan.

• **Entertainment** — The annual golf tournament was held Monday afternoon, June 14, at the Houston Country Club course.

A Highway Shindig was held in The Garage of the Shamrock at 7 p.m. Sunday, June 13. Buffet supper was served and appropriate music was furnished for crushers and guests.

The annual dinner and dance were held at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock. Golf awards were presented, after which members and guests danced to the music of Bobby Tinterow.

A ladies' luncheon was held at 1 p.m. June 14 in the Shamrock Room.

Many of the guests enjoyed the Shamrock Swimming pool.

The Past President's Club held the annual luncheon in the Ming Room on June 13. S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hill County Cotton Oil Co., Hillsboro, was named new president of this group. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Ben R. Barbee, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, was admitted to the group as the past president from the 1952-53 season.

• Louisiana Skirmish Won by Mellorine

MELLORINE advocates won a skirmish June 16 in the fight to prevent the Louisiana Legislature from banning the sale of this vegetable oil product in the state according to word received from Dalton E. Gandy, Mississippi Valley field representative of the NCPA Educational Service.

Gandy emphasized that the fight is not yet won, but reported that on June 16 the House of Representatives in Louisiana defeated a measure that would have banned the frozen dessert. The action is still subject to reconsideration and dairy advocates are pushing another bill that is pending in the Senate.

A native of Louisiana who is widely known throughout the state, Gandy has been an active leader in the fight in behalf of mellorine.

■ **B. B. HULSEY** of Swift & Co. Oil Mills, Dallas, whose illness was reported in the last issue, is making good progress and now is at home at Forney, Texas.

At Biloxi, July 1-2

Mississippi Crushers Announce Program

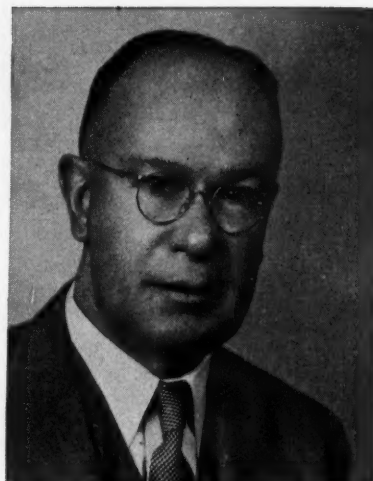
■ **SPEAKERS** to include Gerald L. Dearing, E. C. Boudreaux, H. G. Johnston and Clay Lyle.

Plans for the forty-fifth annual convention of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association have been announced by J. A. Rogers, Jackson, secretary. The meeting will be held July 1-2 at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi.

The meeting will be called to order at 9:30 a.m. Thursday by M. J. Harper, Association president, of Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Vicksburg. Following the invocation by the Rev. Edward A. DeMiller, rector, Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi, there will be a talk by Bidwell Adam, Gulfport attorney.

Gerald L. Dearing, cotton editor of the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, will address the convention on July 1, and the first session will close after a talk by E. C. Boudreaux, chief, New Orleans district, Food and Drug Administration, New Orleans.

Friday's session will open with an address by Dr. H. G. Johnston, entomologist, National Cotton Council, Memphis. He will be followed by Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, division of agri-



M. J. HARPER

culture, Mississippi State College, State College.

Entertainment features include a barbecue scheduled for 7 p.m. June 30, a luncheon for ladies at 11 a.m. July 1 and a dinner-dance starting at 8 p.m. July 1.

Directors of the Association include Wm. King Self, Marks, vice-president; Harris Barksdale, Jackson; H. E. Covington, Jackson; S. S. Cromer, Greenville; Dennis P. Granberry, Laurel; President Harper; Alfred Jenkins, Jackson; C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson; R. R. Mills, Greenwood; George C. Perry, Grenada; E. L. Puckett, Amory; and H. S. Simmons, Kosciusko.

W. C. Gramling, Ginner, Dies at Stanford, Ark.

Friends throughout the industry were saddened by the recent death of William Camp Gramling, retired ginner, planter and businessman of Stanford, Ark. He was 80 years old.

Gramling and a partner founded the Stanford Gin Co. near Paragould in 1914, and Gramling later became sole owner of this operation. He retired in 1948, turning over the ginning and other interests to the management of two of his sons, Earl and Jesse.

Survivors include his wife; five sons, Clifford and Frank of Paragould, and Clyde, Jesse and Earl of Stanford; four daughters, Mrs. A. T. Shewmaker and Mrs. Les Shewmaker, Stanford; Mrs. Shermon Ragsdale, Wheaton, Mo.; and Mrs. Hurt Faulkner, Paragould; five half-sisters; a half-brother; 35 grandchildren and 33 great grandchildren.

Valley Processors Set 1955 Dates

Valley Oilseed Processors' Association has selected March 28-29 as the dates for its 1955 annual convention. The meeting will be held at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss., Secretary C. E. Garner, Memphis, has announced.

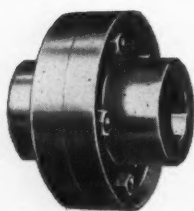
Wood's new "sure-grip" coupling



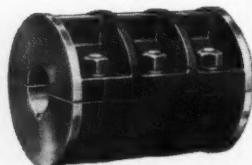
**cuts installation time
allows easier removal**

Simply choose a Wood's "Sure-Grip" bushing bored to suit the shaft and assemble in flange using *only* three hexagon head cap screws furnished with each coupling. This interchangeable bushing feature definitely cuts down installation time and also allows easier removal for maintenance of connecting units. The coupling itself consists of two high strength cast iron flanges, with lugs cast integral, accurately machined for balance. Plastic hard coating prevents rust. Either neoprene or leather intermediate discs furnished according to operating conditions. Sizes from #4 to 10. For further information write for Bulletin 496.

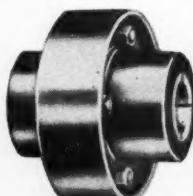
Literature on all types of flexible and rigid couplings gladly sent upon request.



Wood's Flanged Coupling



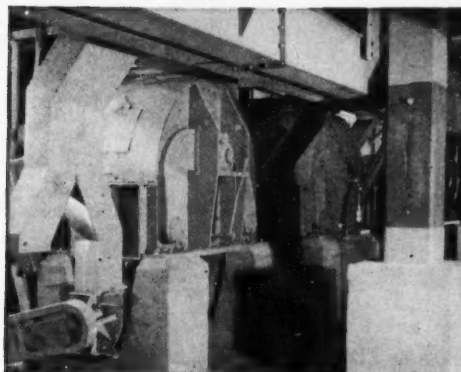
Wood's Ribbed Coupling



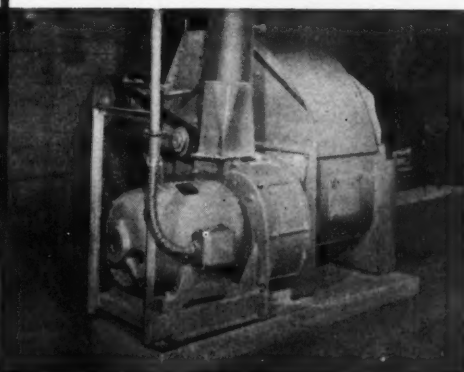
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Four Bauer No. 406 Hammer Mills



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**These mills give you the
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ROWS OF COTTON to right of center of picture were planted with seed treated with the new systemic material designated only as 12008. Note marked difference in size of plants as compared with untreated rows at left. Plants from treated seed were healthier and showed practically no insect damage.

Systemics 12008 and 12009

Numbers Game May Be Undoing Of Certain Cotton Pests

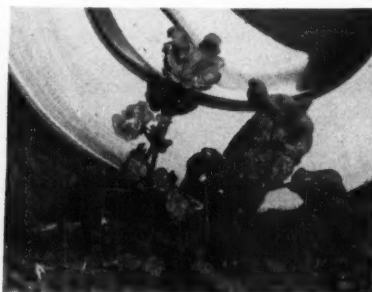
■ NEW MATERIALS are only in experimental stage—but results so far justify optimism that they may provide new weapon against cotton's insect enemies.

STAFF ARTICLE TWO of the most promising new materials to show up in years for controlling certain cotton pests are being tested this year near Waco, Texas, and at other locations in the Belt. They are systemic insecticides developed in this country and known only by their laboratory designations as 12008 and 12009.

One of the tests is on the Jess Radle farm, pictured at the top of the page, located in the Brazos River bottoms about five miles southeast of Waco. The cotton was planted April 23, with emergence on May 1. Rows at right in the picture were planted with seed treated with four pounds of technical 12008 per 100 pounds of seed. Rows at left were planted with untreated seed.

Judged solely by the appearance of the cotton at the time the picture was made June 9, the new materials are an assured success. But that is no way to measure values, as every research worker knows. What does well this year may—and sometimes does—fail miserably next year, under presumably the same conditions.

Still, as the picture shows, there was a marked difference in plant size and also a big difference in the number of insect-damaged plants. Those differ-



TYPICAL thrips-damaged plants from a row of cotton planted with seed that were not treated with the new systemic material.

ences alone are enough to stimulate some optimism over the possibilities of these materials.

C. R. Parencia, USDA entomologist at Waco, who is conducting the test on the Radle farm, said the materials gave thrips and aphid protection to treated plants for three weeks with some protection extending into the fourth week. On May 27, he said, plant height in the treated rows averaged 4½ inches compared to 3 inches in the untreated; on

June 4, plant heights were 6.4 inches and 3.9 inches, respectively.

The material designated as 12009 showed signs of breaking down on May 24, Parencia reported, but 12008 was still effective on that date. There was a very marked breakdown by May 31 and by June 7 there was no appreciable difference in the susceptibility to insect attack between the treated and untreated cotton.

Since the materials had broken down by the time the fleahopper showed up in the area, it is not known, of course, how effectively they would have controlled this pest. However, 12008 and 12009 have been highly effective against the fleahopper in the laboratory.

Actually, in laboratory tests at Texas A. & M. College, the materials were also effective against the boll weevil and other insects as well, but whether they would be susceptible under field conditions is not known. 12008 and 12009 are aimed more directly at early-season pests like thrips, aphids and fleahoppers.

Authorities emphasize that the new materials are in the experimental stage only. Some things are known about them, of course, but there are a number of questions which have to be answered before the materials can be recommended.

Present thinking seems to be that the materials may give the best results on early-planted cotton, but this is only a surmise based on incomplete data. One of the big questions has to do with the cost of seed treatment, and that one can't be answered now—not even by the manufacturer.

Everybody would welcome a systemic that will protect cotton in the early stages, as 12008 and 12009 promise to do, and one that would give longer protection and be effective against other pests, especially the boll weevil, would be an outright sensation — provided it could be used economically.

Anyway, it's encouraging to know that the insecticide people are trying to develop such materials; meantime, the new ones being tested this year show some real promise.

Senate Group Urged To Put Benson on Bank Council

The National Cotton Council has urged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to include Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as a member of the policy-making advisory council of the Export-Import Bank.

"We feel that the Secretary could make an important contribution in guiding and establishing policy which would govern the Bank in making loans to finance the exportation of agricultural commodities," Wm. Rhea Blake, Council executive vice-president, declared June 16 in a letter to Chairman Capehart (R-Ind.). The committee is considering legislation to re-vitalize and increase the lending authority of the Bank and to place it under the administrative direction of a five-man board.

"The Export-Import Bank has performed a very important function in establishing loans to stimulate the exports of cotton over the years," Blake said. "More than \$600 million has been authorized to finance cotton exports. It should be of interest to note that these loans have been infinitely successful from a banking standpoint."

At Ruidoso, June 7-8

Many Ginners Meet In New Mexico

■ **COTTON QUALITY** panel held second day. Earl Compton named president and W. L. Griffin is new vice-president.

The fifth annual convention of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association was held June 7-8 at Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, 1953-54 president, reports that this meeting was the largest in the Association's history.

• **Election of Officers**—Earl Compton, Tucumcari, was named president for 1954-55, and W. L. Griffin, Deming, was named vice-president. The following directors were selected: Roswell area—W. E. Bondurant, Roswell, and Winston Lovelace, Loving; Mesilla Valley area—Past President Meriwether and new Vice-President Griffin; Eastern New Mexico—Luther Thomas, Portales, and President Compton, and director-at-large, J. P. White, Roswell.

Walter Craft, was named ginner delegate to the National Cotton Council for a three-year term, replacing White, who resigned. Compton, Lovelace and Meriwether are delegates to the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

• **USDA Speakers** — After the presi-



SEATED are the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association officers for 1954-55. They are Earl Compton, Tucumcari, president, left, and W. L. Griffin, Deming, vice-president. Standing, left to right, are Past President and Director Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, and Directors W. E. Bondurant, Roswell; Winston Lovelace, Loving; and Luther Thomas, Portales. J. P. White, Roswell, not shown here, is also an Association director.

dent's report, Dave Alberson, agricultural engineer, Mesilla Park, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, discussed recent results of ginning tests. He was followed by Clarence Leonard, physicist, of the Laboratory, who discussed current work on static electricity, and George B. Ray

officer in charge, El Paso district, pink bollworm control for USDA. The June 7 morning program concluded with a report by Lester M. Blank, pathologist, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, State College.

(Continued on Page 45)

TRAMP IRON WASTES MONEY!

PROBLEM:

Bailing wire, nails, pieces of scrap iron are often the cause of expensive fires, machinery damage and operational shut-downs.

SOLUTION:

Powerful Eriez Permanent Magnets do a thorough job of snapping tramp iron out of cotton processing.

RESULTS:

Gin fires stopped! Ginning rate increased! Down time reduced! (ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations)

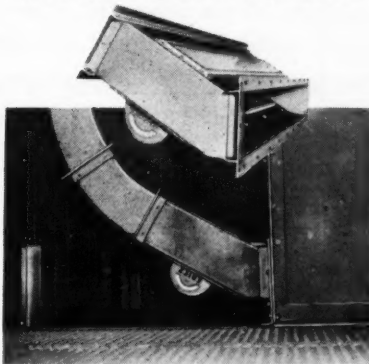
WHAT IS AN ERIEZ MAGNET?

Eriez Permanent Magnets are made of ALNICO V castings . . . completely non-electric . . . no wiring . . . no batteries . . . *your first cost is your last cost!* Magnetic power cannot fail . . . will last indefinitely. Fast, inexpensive installation on new or existing equipment.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Typical of the tailoring-to-industry energy which Eriez has devoted to cotton processing is the Eriez Tower Drier Transition Magnet, consisting of a 16 gauge housing adaptable

to the discharge end of any tower drier with the powerful ALNICO-casting magnet hinged on the bottom of the housing and with a glass panel on top of the housing directly opposite from the magnet for easy inspection.



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Listen to what a leading Southern ginner writes about his Eriez experience: "Our Eriez magnet in the line following the Tower Drier has caught nails, wire, jar lids, bobbypins, spoons, bottle caps, chain links, knives, tin, razor blades, tobacco cans, tools, nuts, saw blades, spark plugs, a can opener, harness rings, etc. By removing this tramp metal our saws are in at least 50% better shape . . . we ginned 4,000 bales and the saws still do

not need sharpening! Fires have been prevented . . . production increased . . . I feel the Eriez Magnet is 95% or more effective and I'm extremely satisfied."

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Eriez makes magnets for every need in the cotton industry. Eriez tower drier magnets, transition magnets, magnetic humps, lint slide magnets, gravity flow installations . . . they are all discussed in the Eriez bulletin prepared especially for the cotton ginning industry. Write for it today.

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**from our
Washington
Bureau**

by **FRED BAILEY**
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Ike Puts on Pressure** — President Eisenhower, at long last, has started to turn the screws on Capitol Hill. The Chief Executive now knows that he cannot simply sit back, neglecting to put on pressure for his program, and expect Congress to legislate same.

With the congressional session approaching the Aug. 1 target date for adjournment, most of the President's program still remains to be passed. Unless Congress moves quickly, GOP candidates next fall once again will have to depend more upon promises than achievements to win votes.

Result has been White House goading of lawmakers to get on with the legislative job. Most major bills as yet remain unpassed, but they are moving at a brisker rate. A case in point is farm legislation. Eisenhower's public threat to veto rigid support prices has prompted farm-area lawmakers who want them continued to step up efforts to find a workable compromise.

The House Agriculture Committee vote to continue high supports, in the face of Presidential opposition, is of

little comfort to farm bloc lawmakers. Even if the House and Senate approved, an Eisenhower veto would upset the ap-
plecart.

Some farm bloc leaders still think they can persuade the President to go along on at least a year's extension of 90-percent price props . . . in return for firm assurances of lower supports in 1956; and stiffer crop controls in 1955 that would rule out cotton and wheat allotment increases such as those granted on this year's crops.

• **Butter May Go Up** — Retail butter prices stand a good chance of going up again before they come down. Congress is now pushing, and may pass, a bill directing the Agriculture Secretary to increase dairy price support to 80 or 85 percent of parity. Since butter prices rest upon the support floor, this would mean an increase in the charge to consumers. There may be an increase, even in the absence of legislation. Recent USDA figures show that actual prices received by farmers for milk to be manufactured into dairy products have been

some 2½ percent less than the actual support level of 75 percent. Result is that Benson may take action to assure prices high enough to reflect full support to producers.

• **Crack Down on Wetbacks** — Congress may reject administration requests for new legislation to crack down on employment of wetbacks—but Attorney General Herbert Brownell already has taken action within authority he already has.

The border patrol has been strengthened with the addition of almost 500 men to search out wetbacks now working in the U.S. Meantime, also, Brownell has announced that wages paid to wetbacks cannot be deducted as an operating expense for income tax purposes.

Legislation sought by the Justice Department boss would permit court injunctions against employers who knowingly hire wetbacks; and government seizure of any vehicle, vessel, or airplane used to transport aliens in violation of immigration laws.

• **Election Outlook**—Political strategists on both sides of the fence are adding up the election outlook about like this:

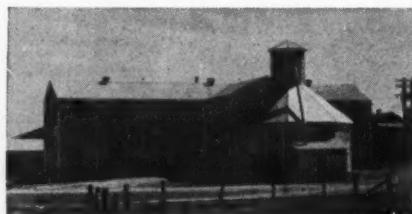
On the side of Democrats: The McCarthy - Army affair; declining farm markets; threats of direct American involvement in war in Southeast Asia. History also might be said to favor the Democrats. For the past 100 years, the party in power has made gains in Congress in only one off-year election such as the one coming up next fall. Big question is whether Republican congressmen can cash in on Eisenhower's popu-

(Continued on Page 46)

Central Texas Ginners, Williams and Griffis of Frost, Texas, Met the Problem of Stripper Cotton

They Say: "Cotton gathered by the stripper in our area presents a real problem to the ginner. The addition of the Moss Lint Cleaner to our gin enables us to give the farmers good grades on this cotton.

"Last season we handled 1500 bales of stripped cotton, some of which was hauled 30 miles to us. About 800 bales came to us from outside our regular gin territory.



Williams & Griffis Gin

Without obligation we will be glad to have an engineer check your plant and give you the facts as to delivery and installation costs.

MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

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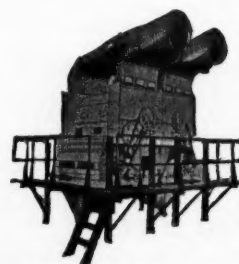
P. O. Box 631
AMITE, LA.

P. O. Box 2663
Memphis, Tenn.



J. O. Williams

"We are well pleased and feel that the investment in the Moss Lint Cleaner has paid big dividends to us as ginners, but the real benefactor is the farmer who gins with us."



Moss Lint Cleaner

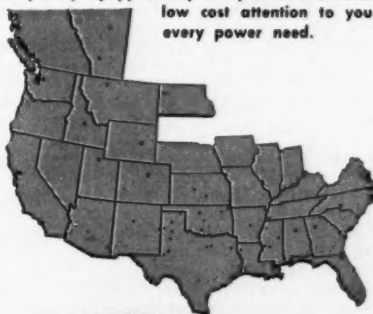


CLIMAX blue streak engines

PEAK PERFORMANCE WITH POWER TO SPARE . . . that's the reputation of Climax Blue Streak Engines throughout the cotton gin industry. And to fit your particular requirement, Climax makes five famous models with power ranges from 210 to 460 horse power . . . all designed, engineered and constructed especially for the cotton gin industry.

Whatever your power needs may be, it will pay you to check first with your Climax Distributor. He is anxious to explain the many performance qualities of Climax Blue Streak Cotton Gin Engines and how his staff of factory trained mechanics assure you of unsurpassed service . . . where you need it and when you need it.

There is a Climax Blue Streak Distributor located within two hours of your operation. His modern, completely equipped shop will provide immediate low cost attention to your every power need.



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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Cotton's Comeback

"COTTON, the incomparable fiber, is coming back—to stay." The Dallas News made this statement in a recent editorial, commenting on the American Cotton Congress address by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas. "Cotton is coming back primarily," the editorial continued, "because it is serving many purposes that it has never served before."

Stating that synthetic research and marketing "waked up the cotton industry," the editorial added, "What the cotton industry did, essentially, was to get together and begin to think about its problems, which led to the discovery of a world of potentiality hitherto unrecognized in the cotton fiber. Such organizations as the National Cotton Council, American Cotton Congress and Texas Cotton Committee have led the way."

• Give 'Em Enough Rope

GIVE HOUSEFLIES enough rope and they'll hang themselves. Texas A. & M. College scientists remembered how flies seem irresistibly drawn to a string hanging in a barn or other out-building. So, they are taking advantage of the fact. Short lengths of absorbent cotton string are hung from a line of carpenter's cord in dairy barns. The string has been soaked in a dried whey and water solution containing up to 25 percent of an organic phosphorous compound. Result: Up to 92 percent control of flies for as much as seven weeks. Even DDT-resistant strains of flies were killed.

The new organic phosphorous compounds kill in much the same manner as DDT although they are completely different chemically. They attack the nervous system of the fly which dies in convulsions within 10 to 20 minutes.

Oklahoma A. & M., which also has issued a recent report on these new compounds for fly control, adds that flies are worse this year than in any year since 1945. This should help the sale of a "shoo-fly food umbrella," a new gadget to help picnickers. National Cotton Council says it is a gaily colored cotton net with wire ribs. It folds like an umbrella and can be tucked in a basket. In use, it is 16 inches square and can be fitted over picnic foods, foiling the flies.

• Planting on Top Best?

IN CONTRAST with most cotton areas, the South Plains of Texas for years has planted cotton in the furrow. Now some farmers are trying planting on top of the lister bed. They believe it should have these advantages for irrigated cotton on the Plains: Cotton can be planted earlier; less moisture is lost than when beds are opened with a lister; it lessens the probability of having to replant if rain comes before the cotton is up; it may increase yield by providing more moisture and a longer growing season.

F. F. Calhoun, Hale County, planted 15 acres on April 14 last year as an

experiment with this method. Despite a hard freeze a few days after planting, his cotton came up to a stand in two weeks. He estimates also that he averaged one-fourth of a bale per acre more yield where cotton was planted on top of the bed.

• Whirlybird Planting

PLANTING BY HELICOPTER is the latest thing in forest areas. Weyerhaeuser Tree Farm, near Lebam, Wash., is using a whirlybird to drop seed in replanting burned areas.

• \$100 Per Acre Water

WATER was worth about \$100 per acre on pasture for the past three years at the University of Tennessee Dairy Experiment Station at Lewisburg. This was the average return above feed cost obtained from pasture irrigation in a research project in cooperation with USDA.

Irrigated pasture provided 257 cow days of grazing, against 176 days from unirrigated; produced 12,520 pounds of milk and 523 pounds of butterfat, against 8,019 pounds of milk and 354 pounds of butterfat from unirrigated; and produced an income of \$388.78 per acre above cost of irrigation and value of feed, compared with \$289.10 above feed value for the unirrigated plots. Research workers point out that the three years were very dry.

• Hot Dog!

HOT DOG season is at hand and it is estimated that 2,624,640,000 hot dogs—more or less—will be consumed in the U.S. between Decoration Day and Labor Day. This is eight percent more than we ate last year, and averages out about 21 hot dogs per person for every man, woman and child between the ages of 5 and 60. We assume that it also includes all of the hot dogs that fall out of buns at picnics and are eaten by ants, as well as any hurled at umpires at ball games because a pop bottle isn't handy.

• Eatin' in Tall Timber

TOPS AND LIMBS left on the ground after harvesting state-owned timber in Michigan provided deer with the equivalent of about 17,000 tons of hay last year. During cold months, deer stay in the forest and browse on timber leftovers. Michigan officials estimate that hay to replace the timber would have cost about \$850,000.

• Potash Is Needed

MORE EVIDENCE that lack of potash is the primary cause of poor cotton after sericea or alfalfa is reported by Alabama Experiment Station. On Chesterfield sandy loam, where alfalfa had grown for seven years and potash applications had been 120 pounds of K₂O annually or less, 96 pounds of K₂O applied in the drill were needed to correct potash deficiency and produce maximum yields.

And South Carolina conducted an ex-

periment for 19 years to determine the most effective rate and time for applying potash to cotton. The highest average yield from applying 60 pounds of K₂O per acre resulted where one-half was applied before planting and the remainder at chopping.

• Walking on Pigskin

PEOPLE have been kicking pigskins around for a long time; now they're walking on them. Swift News, publication of Swift & Co., reports that pigskins cured, tanned and cut into "tiles" are increasing in popularity as floor covering for dens, libraries, club rooms and recreation rooms.

• More Sundown Farmers

SUNDOWN FARMING is increasing in the U.S. A national organization estimates that there are two million persons who make their living by working most of the day in an office or factory, then farm a small plot in the afternoon.

■ For the 1954 ginning season, order bale identification tags in colors other than RED. This will strengthen the "red tag" system for marking suspected fire-packed bales.

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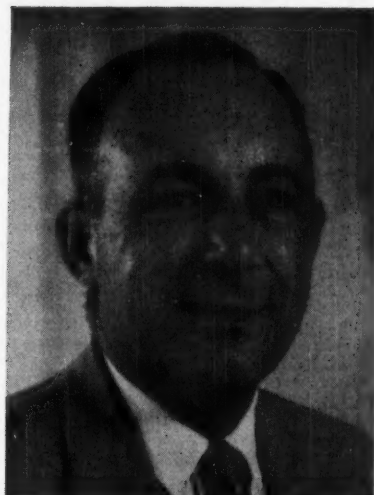
T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO

• Ginners Meeting At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, LA., is the scene of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association June 22-23. Convention headquarters is the Bentley Hotel.

Speakers scheduled for the two-day session include Leland J. Culp, Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Atlanta, whose topic is property damage, cost of insurance, accident prevention service and special types of insurance available to cotton ginners.

Clifford Hardy, executive secretary of the National Cotton Ginners' Associa-



C. E. FONTENOT

tion, Bennettsville, S.C., is scheduled to talk about the program of the national association and the status of the ginning industry under federal laws and regulations.

Another speaker is Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, whose subject is cotton's future.

Chas. A. Bennett, principal engineer, U.S. Cotton Ginning Investigations, Stoneville, Miss., is scheduled to discuss informally new problems in ginning and the development of new equipment.

Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, Washington, is on the program to present the manufacturers' point of view on cotton received from ginners.

T. D. Truluck, head of the cotton division of Deering-Milliken Mills, Union, S.C., will discuss type of ginning and kind of product and package that the mills would like to receive from producers and ginners.

A motion picture, Weed Control in Cotton with Chloro IPC, will be shown at the meeting; it was made under the direction of Dr. E. D. Witman, manager of agricultural chemical development, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp.

Officers of the Association are C. E. Fontenot, Eunice, La., president; Cecil Frazier, Albany, Miss., vice-president; John T. Carroll, Gilbert, La., vice-president; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., secretary; and G. M. Lester, Jackson, treasurer.

Use the TOP *all-round cotton poison* aldrin

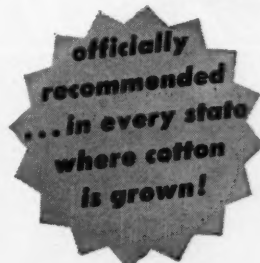
(Say "awl-drin")

(2½-5-0)

gives you all these benefits

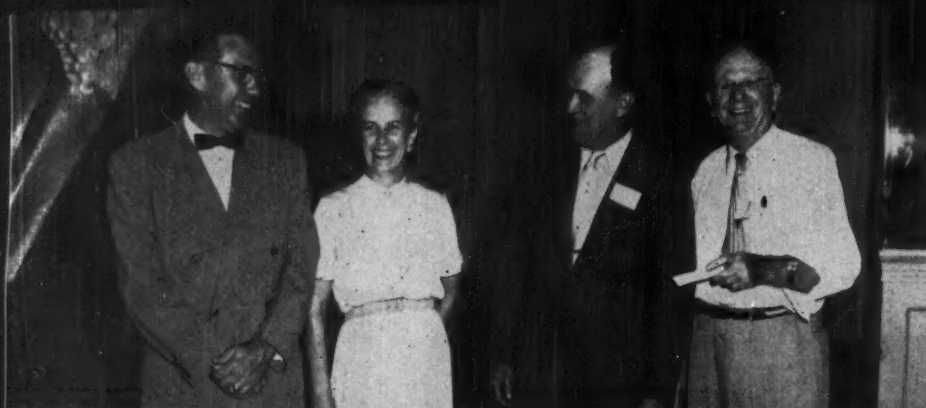
- 1. Top killing power.** Aldrin is highly concentrated. In fact, just a few ounces per acre in a highly diluted spray or dust are all you need to control weevils and other cotton pests.
- 2. Fast action.** An hour or two after using aldrin you'll see dead insects, and in a single day the kill can be over 90% made. Aldrin kills them, no matter how heavy the infestation.
- 3. All-season control.** Aldrin is the top all-season control. Start with aldrin for early season insects and continue with aldrin for the major pests in mid and late season. For bollworm control simply add DDT.
- 4. True control economy.** The only true economy is insects killed per dollar.

Aldrin gives high percentage kill all season long. The cost is repaid many times over in greater cotton yields.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
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At San Antonio, June 7-8-9

Superintendents Elect Officers

■ **INTERNATIONAL** Oil Mill group names Whittecar president, Ward vice-president. Lubbock is 1955 meeting place.

The International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association held its sixtieth annual convention on June 7-8-9 at the Hotel Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

W. C. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, 1953-54 vice-president of the Association, was named president for 1954-55. He succeeds L. C. Roots, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Monterrey, Mexico. New vice-president is G. A. Ward, Producers Cotton Oil Co. of Arizona, Phoenix. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Directors for the coming year include W. G. Davis, Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kingsburg, Calif.; E. L. Nash, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas; Bentley Page, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock; and Retiring President L. C. Roots.

The group decided to hold the 1955 convention in Lubbock. June 5-8 have been set as meeting dates.

The first day's business session was opened by Boyce Temple, president, Oil

Superintendents Photoviews

■ **TOP**—Left to right are L. C. Roots, Monterrey, Mexico, 1953-54 president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association; Mrs. Roots; W. C. Whittecar, Lubbock, newly-elected president; and H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer of the group.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP**—Left to right, Emery Cleveland, Southwestern sales manager, Screw Conveyor Corp., Winona, Miss.; Ed Escher, vice-president, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind.; L. U. Cole, president, Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth; Jas. R. Gill, president, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas, who spoke on the first day's program; and Harold Cook, Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Dallas.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP, LEFT** — Shown here are John Grace, left, Wichita Industrial Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, and Boyce Temple, right, of Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co., Fort Worth. Grace was 1953-54 secretary-treasurer of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' & Supply Association, and Temple is president.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP, RIGHT** — Part of the registration line in the Plaza Hotel on the first morning of the convention. Business sessions were held in the main ballroom adjacent to the registration desk.

■ **BOTTOM** — The superintendents and guests enjoyed a Mexican-style buffet supper at La Villita Club on Monday evening, June 7.



FOLLOWING the buffet supper and floor show, delegates to the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association danced on the outdoor patio at La Villita Club.

Mill Machinery Manufacturers' & Supply Association, Fort Worth. Tom Powell, president of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome, and W. C. Whittecar responded.

L. C. Roots, in the president's annual address, suggested a new method of electing officers which was unanimously approved by the membership at a later meeting. Under the new method, directors of the Association constitute a nominating committee. This group will nominate three men each year for the position of vice-president. The general mem-

bership will vote, during the convention, for the vice-president, who will automatically become president the following year unless as many as three directors should disapprove. In that case the president would be elected in the same way the vice-president is elected. The nominating committee in also empowered to appoint the secretary-treasurer.

• **Superintendents Major Factor** — Jas. R. Gill, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas, told the group that the oil mill superintendent is a major factor not

only in each individual mill but also in the oil milling industry in general. The relationship between the superintendent and the manager of a mill, he stressed, should be a definite partnership arrangement in view of the vital importance of the superintendent in the over-all activity of the mill.

Each superintendent, Gill stated, has a great responsibility in perpetuating the oil milling industry by encouraging and passing along his knowledge to young men just coming into the business. Each superintendent, he remarked, should make it his aim to teach these young men everything he has learned himself through his years of experience in the various phases of the oil milling industry.

• **Oil Mill Short Course**—Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head of the chemical engineering department, Texas A. & M. College, discussed the 1954 Oil Mill Operators' Short Course which will be held at College Station July 6-9. Dr. Lindsay also read the address of A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at Texas A. & M. Wamble was not able to attend the meeting. Subject of his paper was Problems of Research Pertaining to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

• **Second Day Speakers** — Bob Zimmerman, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., discussed economical unloading and handling of raw materials. This talk was highlighted by slide photographs showing various installations at mills throughout the country where the handling of raw materials is being done on an economical basis.

(Continued on Page 38)



Write for
Illustrated Bulletin

The New, Trouble-Free **ZEIG UNIVERSAL TRAVELLING TELESCOPE**

"The Travelling Telescope That Will Travel"

FIVE YEARS OF PROVEN, TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE!

Here are some of the reasons it has given such outstanding performance:

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- Roller of 2 inch Pipe — Sealed Ball Bearings
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Also, Complete Line of Gin, Oil Mill and Feed Mill Sheet Metal Products.
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Cotton Disease Control On Meeting Agenda

Control of cotton diseases, a more costly menace to cotton than most farmers realize, will be on the agenda of the eighth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference in Little Rock, July 28-29-30. Dr. H. G. Johnston, National Cotton Council, Memphis, points out. He is head of research development, Production and Marketing Division of the Council.

Diseases are an obstacle to mechanization, he explained, because they can cause an uneven stand of cotton as well as boll rot—either of which poses a serious problem in mechanical harvesting.

Diseases, which occur wherever cotton is grown, not only reduce yields and increase production costs but seriously affect cotton's quality, he said.

Seed treatment protects cotton against soil-borne diseases and damping-off during the germinating and emergence period. Under cool, damp conditions, when germination and seedling growth are retarded, however, seed treatment sometimes does not provide adequate protection against soreshin or seedling blight.

Research now indicates that certain fungicides sprayed or dusted into the furrow at planting time may reduce losses from seedling diseases by destroying fungi in the soil surrounding the young plants. Cooperative experiments are being conducted across the Cotton Belt this year to test this practice.

Preliminary tests offer hope for control of several important cotton diseases such as bacterial blight, wilts, and nematodes, through use of systemic fungi-

cides, Doctor Johnston stated. These materials are capable of being absorbed into the plant through the roots or foliage and may prevent disease damage for a considerable period of time.

Other evidences of progress in cotton disease control, he added, are breeding of wilt-resistant varieties, soil fumigation for nematodes, and defoliation to prevent boll rot damage.

Farm equipment manufacturers, Cotton Belt land grant colleges, USDA, farm organizations, and the cotton industry will be represented at the mechanization conference, sponsored by the Council in cooperation with the University of Arkansas, business and civic leaders in the state, and the groups named above.

• \$6.25 Record Price For First Bale

A RECORD PRICE of \$6.25 a bale was paid for 1954's first bale of cotton on June 9. The grower, Ray Barnick of Mission, Texas, received \$2,837.50 for the 454-pound bale in the auction at Harlingen, Texas. Harlingen also gave the producer a prize of \$1,500 for marketing the first bale.

Barnick marketed the first bale in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and the nation, for the third consecutive season. This year's first bale was ginned May 30.

■ ROSS D. HUGHES, Jr., Blytheville, Ark., has been appointed secretary of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, to fill the unexpired term of his father who died recently.

Delta Council Committees Named by W. A. Crabill

Chairmen for the six agricultural committees of Delta Council during 1954-55 have been named by William A. Crabill of Marks, president. Crabill has announced that Vice-President Howard Gritman of Drew would lead the over-all division of Council committees containing the six agricultural units.

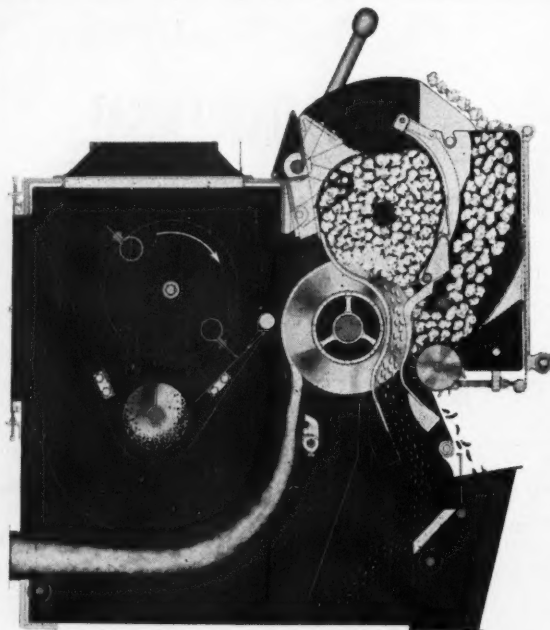
W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola, is chairman of the farm policy steering committee. He was president of the Council in 1949-50. Former Vice-Presidents Luther W. Wade, Greenwood, and Cauley Cortright, Rolling Fork, are chairmen of the livestock committee and agricultural committee, respectively.

Other leaders of working committees in the agricultural division are Monty Payne of Winterville, forestry committee, Sam A. Thompson of Itta Bena, soil conservation committee, and Sidney Livingston of Ruleville, labor committee.

Vice-chairmen assisting these leaders during the coming Delta Council year will be LeRoy P. Percy, Greenville, agricultural; Henry T. Crosby, Greenville, forestry; Ray Means, Scott, livestock; H. A. Carpenter, Moorhead, soil conservation; and C. P. Owen, Tunica, and Avon Whittington, Greenwood, labor.

Cottonseed Meal Talk

Dr. Henry L. Fuller, University of Georgia, Athens, is on the program to discuss degossypolized cottonseed meal at the Georgia Feed and Poultry Conference in Atlanta, June 20-22.



AHEAD OF THE TIMES . . .

THE 1954 MODEL FIVE STAR

Combination ★★ Ninety

with POSITIVE Mote and Trash Handling

- ★ Positive Action Revolving Double Wiper with Stainless Steel Roller Prevents Motes and Trash from Accumulating behind Saws.
- ★ No Stripping or Strong Suction Needed behind Saws to Keep Trash Chamber Clean—RESULT—No Wasted Lint!
- ★ Largest Overhead Cleaning Chamber in any Gin.
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- ★ The Ideal Combination—

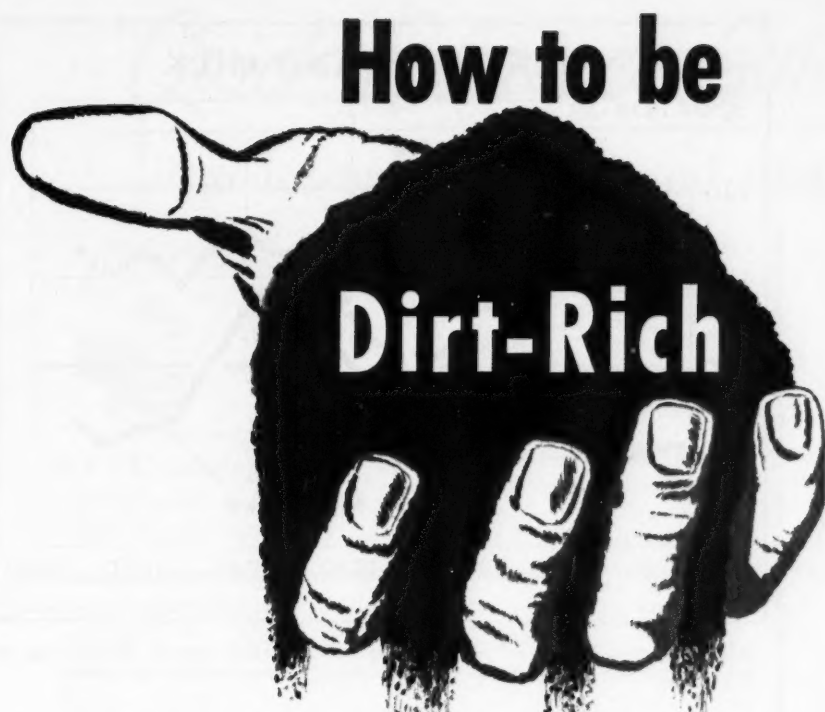
"CLEANS WHILE IT GINS"

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

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MEMPHIS, TENN.



Spendthrift farming is a threat in America. In many localities, crop after crop has robbed the soil of its fertility. Unless it is revitalized, such depleted land holds little promise of production for tomorrow.

County agricultural agents, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies work closely with the farmer in his efforts to preserve and restore the soil. Among other assistance, they advise him in the planting of cover crops: the small grains—rye, oats, wheat; and the nitrogen-giving legumes—vetches, lupines, clovers and winter peas.

These crops restore food and humus to the soil, and help prevent wind and water erosion. The wise farmer who makes this use of Nature will leave for his children and his children's children a rich legacy of productive land.



COVER CROPS are an essential part of good soil management programs. Because a fertile soil contributes substantially to the prosperity of a community, Anderson, Clayton & Co. joins the various agricultural agencies in recommending the use of cover crops.

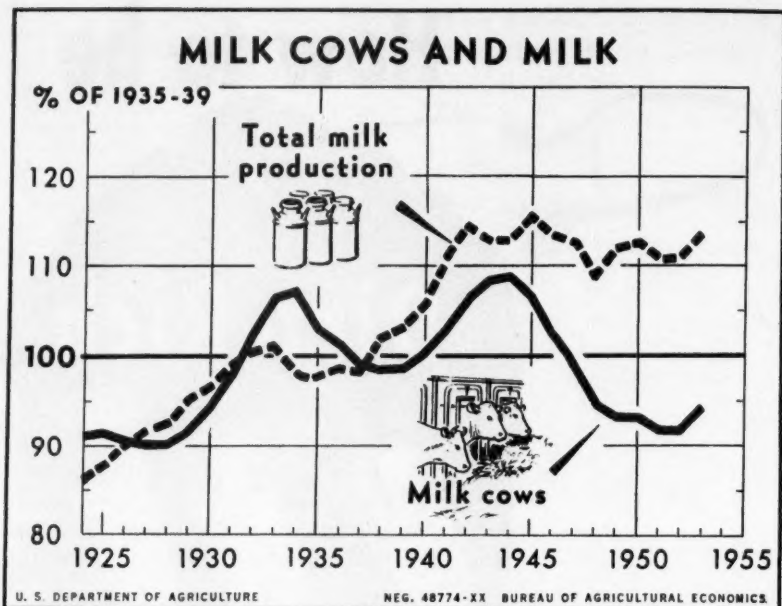
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Three more glasses of milk per week for every American would solve this problem which is costing taxpayers about \$1,000 each hour in charges for the storage of surplus dairy products.



MILK PRODUCTION per cow is rising, as this chart shows, intensifying the need for promotional activities for dairy products described in this article.

One Worry We Can Drink Away

DRINKING three more glasses of milk—if all Americans did it every week—would solve a problem that is costing taxpayers \$1,000 an hour in storage charges on surplus products.

Milk has almost as many friends as sin has foes. The trouble with this dairy product, as with the Golden Rule, is that more people recommend it than use it. Orators put down their coffee cups to speak of "the most nearly perfect human food" and to describe the cow as "foster mother of the human race." Parents urge milk upon their youngsters while the grown-ups drink something more stimulating, or at least more advertised.

• **Doing Something About It**—At long last, dairy interests are doing something about this. The industry is determined to get consumers to down those extra glasses of milk weekly, in one form or another.

In the past, the dairy industry sought to solve its problems, for the most part, through legislation, as the processors of oilseeds and manufacturers of margarine well know. Now, the industry appears to be following the advice of wise leaders and placing major emphasis on sales promotion extolling the merits of its products.

No one could be more interested in the success of these efforts than the vegetable oil industry, which sells its protein meal to dairymen and asks only that its margarine and mellorine be given a fair chance in the competitive market.

• **National Dairy Month**—Evidence of this increased effort by the dairy industry is found everywhere during June. National Dairy Month has long been observed each June; but activity this year

has been far greater than in the past.

Sponsors of National Dairy Month include the American Butter Institute, American Dairy Association, American Dry Milk Institute, Dairy Association Executives, Dairy Industries Supply Association, Evaporated Milk Association, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Industry Foundation, National Cheese Institute, National Creameries Association, National Milk Producers Federation, Purebred Dairy Cattle Association and National Dairy Council.

These organizations, working through a public relations committee, have developed elaborate advertising and publicity material and enlisted the active cooperation of many other individuals and organizations.

On a year-round scale, also, the dairy industry has launched one of the most ambitious programs ever drafted to help a farm commodity.

Coffee countries protested when Governor Tom Dewey asked everyone to drink milk instead of "high-priced" coffee, in order to help dairy producers of New York. Whether they like it or not, however, all producers of things that compete with milk, butter and cheese—including oilseed producers and processors—should realize that they face stiffening competition from dairy products.

• **Million a Month**—A million dollars a month is the amount the dairy industry hopes soon to be spending to promote its products. That fact was pointed out in The Press in a staff article last Feb. 13. Since then the program has moved ahead.

This year's expenditures will not approach the ultimate goal of \$10 to \$12 million yearly. Only about \$4 million

is expected to go into dairy promotion this season—but that sum is enough to make promotional organizations for most other farm products, if not all of them, envious. It is enough to buy top radio and TV time and talent—enough to make competitors sit up and take notice of their own sales budgets.

Promotional programs of the dairy industry really are just getting started this year, on the expanded basis. The large sign-up of actual dairy producers—who have agreed to contribute two cents for each 100 pounds of milk produced—indicates that a major problem of financing is being solved.

Able executives—men who know the field and are known in it—are carrying on these activities. The results are showing up in all of the publicity media, and everywhere that people buy.

• **USDA Is Helping**—The Department of Agriculture is giving the dairymen much help in his efforts—far more than

(Continued on Page 34)

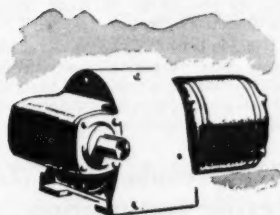
\$10 Tips Promote Sales of Milk

Ten dollars tips are going to waitresses for giving milk an extra boost during June, National Dairy Month. Junior Chamber of Commerce and Restaurant Association members are cooperating with the dairy industry—which is supplying the money—in the program in Dallas.

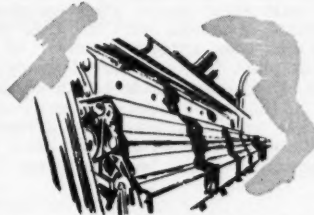
Jaycees are paying the \$10 tips to waitresses who urge them to drink milk during the "coffee break" or at meals, or who promote ice cream for dessert.

Quick Reference Guide

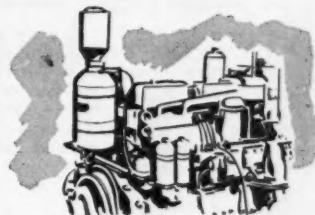
to lower operating and maintenance costs



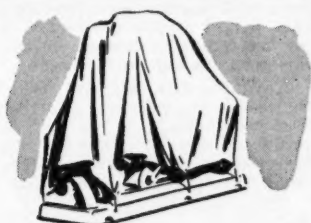
GULF E.P. LUBRICANTS — for better protection of enclosed reduction gear drives.



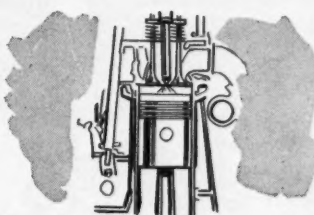
GULF PRECISION GREASE—for ball and roller bearings in cotton gins, and for grease lubricated motor bearings.



GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H.D.—high quality heavy-duty detergent oil for lubrication of Diesel engines.



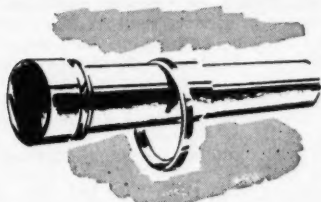
GULF QUALITY RUST PREVENTIVES — full protection against rust for idle equipment.



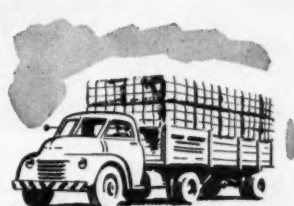
GULF DIESEL FUELS— clean burning. Good ignition qualities.



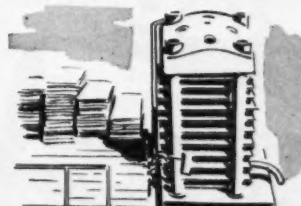
GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



GULF HARMONY OIL — provides lasting protection for ring-oiled motor bearings.

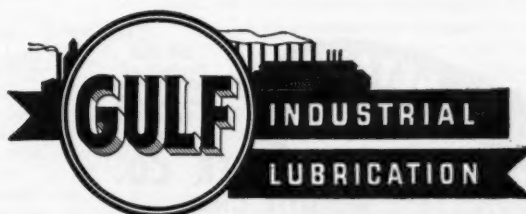


GULFPRIDE-MOTOR—the world's finest motor oil.



GULF QUALITY HYDRAULIC OILS— the proper type and grade for every hydraulic press.

It will pay you to investigate their application in
your mill . . . Call in a Gulf Sales Engineer today!



• Canada Increasing Flax Plantings

FLAXSEED acreage in Canada this season is being increased heavily, USDA reports.

Farmers have reported to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, that they plan to have 1,483,000 acres of flax. This is 53 percent above last season's 972,000 acres, which produced 9,912,000 bushels.

■ **DR. FRANK H. JETER**, director of agricultural information, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has received USDA's Superior Service Award for outstanding achievement. He is well known in the crushing industry, and has addressed industry conventions.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Announces Promotions

Robert H. Morse, Jr., president, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, has announced the appointment of R. H. Morse III to assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales effective July 1, 1954, with headquarters in Chicago.

He has been located in Beloit, Wis., the past eight years, after completing a period of service with the U.S. Navy and has been general manager of the Beloit plant for the last two years.

W. E. Watson has been named manager of the Beloit plant, effective July 1. He has been manager of the company's affiliate, the Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston, Ontario, for 1½ years.

• Oklahoma A. & M. Is Host to Emperor

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, Haile Selassie I, Conquering Lion of Judah, Emperor of Ethiopia, was guest of Oklahoma A. & M. College June 18-19. The descendant of the oldest line of royalty in history, he is the 225th ruler of the Solomonic line, established about 1000 B.C. by the union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

His visit to Oklahoma A. & M. results from the technical assistance agreements through which the Oklahoma school is helping to establish a similar college in Ethiopia.

Flege Heads Texas Tech Textile Engineering

Raymond K. Flege, who has been employed at Oak Ridge, Tenn., by Rust Engineering Co., has been named head of the textile engineering department at Texas Technological College, Lubbock. He fills a combination job which has been created to coordinate academic work with applied research. He also has been named associate director of the fiber and spinning branch of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

L. E. Parsons, who has been head of the textile engineering department since 1945, will remain on the staff as a full professor and Lyle Hessler will retain his position as research associate with the Cotton Research Committee.

Flege will report to Tech Sept. 1. He is 49 years old, a native of Williams-town, Ky. He holds both B.A. and M.A. degrees in chemistry from the University of Kentucky. He had further study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received an M.A. degree in chemical engineering.

He served as research engineer and director of development of The Kendall Co., Chicago, and Slatersville, R.I., from 1932 till 1944; as plant manager of the North Star Woolen Mill Co. in Minneapolis, Minn., from 1944 till 1948; as director of research at the Stonecutter Mills of Spindale, N.C., from 1948 till 1952, and as planning engineer for the E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co. in Augusta, Ga., from 1952 till 1954, when he took over the job in Oak Ridge.

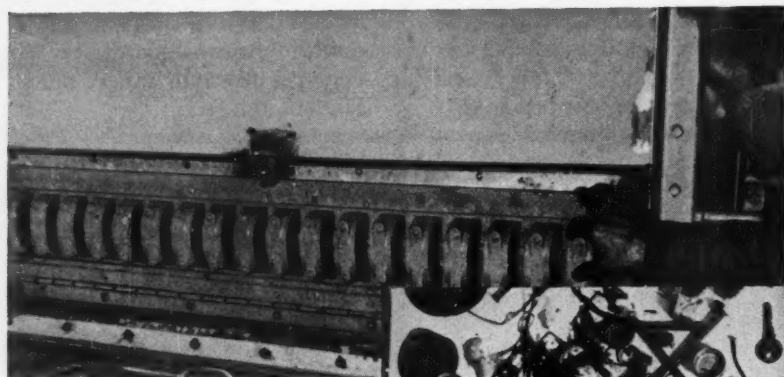
• Farmers Should Know Pig Psychology

PIG PSYCHOLOGY is a good thing for farmers to understand, along with everything else they have to know these days.

University of Minnesota scientists point out that the feelings of pigs have a lot to do with their performance. Insecure sows, they have proved, do not produce as large litters; and boars that are upset by being moved to new surroundings are too emotionally disturbed to be good breeders.

Professor John N. Cummings says that, for proper mental health, a sow ought to be located in new surroundings at least a month before the breeding season, and a boar should have several weeks in which to adjust himself to a new situation.

Cattle and sheep probably have the same problems of emotional adjustment to new surroundings, he adds.



MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

... did the job for Mr. Roberson

Shown is 49-inch Magni-Power Magnet in back wall of a Murray Tower Dryer and typical recovery of tramp metal. Mr. A. O. Roberson of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., says "... the Magni-Power Magnet has been a real help in saw protection and fire reduction ... complete satisfaction with it."

\$ Longer Equipment Life
\$ Reduced Fire Losses
\$ Less Time

SEND FOR DETAILS

SEE OUR DISPLAY AT THE MEMPHIS AND DALLAS COTTON SHOWS

MAGNI-POWER CO.
WOOSTER, OHIO

In Wharton County, Texas

Farmers' Economic Security Is Subject of Survey

■ FEW PERSONS interviewed used insurance as protection against death or disability. Fifty-six percent had net worth of less than \$10,000.

STUDIES to determine how economically sound the average farmer is have been made by Texas A. & M. College in cooperation with USDA. They are reported in Texas Experiment Station Bulletin 774, The Farmer Looks at His Economic Security.

What plans do farmers have for old age and how many have definite retirement plans?

Answers to this and other questions were sought in Wharton County in a survey designed to check the economic security of the state's farmers. Wharton was selected because of its variety of physical, economic and social conditions and is described as a representative Texas county.

The net worth of 257 farm operators interviewed ranged from "debts greater than assets" to well over \$30,000. Fifty-six percent had a net worth of less than \$10,000. And 42 percent fell in the less-than-\$5,000 class. Seventeen percent were worth less than \$1,000 and, in this group, one in three indicated debts greater than assets.

Education was directly associated with net worth, the survey revealed, as was race and nationality background.

Insurance is not widely used by Wharton farmers as protection against death or disability. Nearly one-third of all farmers had little or no insurance. The majority of the larger policy holders were found in the 35 to 44 year old group. Those 55 and over carried the least insurance.

Relatively few farmers in Wharton County had even discussed economic security with their wives and other family members. Too, families in the weakest financial positions had given least consideration to their economic future. More than half said they had made no real progress toward saving for old age. Those having accumulated assets believed their farms would be their chief source of income in later years.

Only 12 percent had made positive plans for retirement, 10 percent had given retirement some thought and the remaining 78 percent had given little or no thought to retirement. About three-fifths of all farmers indicated they did not plan to retire.

Only one operator in five had discussed with his children, even casually, the possibility of their participating in some plan to provide for the parents in old age. One farmer in nine desired to live with his children upon retirement and three out of four wanted to stay on a farm.

A combination of financial interests in farm land, livestock or farm improvements, plus one or more types of nonfarm holdings, was the most common saving or investment. Sixty percent of the farmers checked reported this combination and the proportion increased with net worth.

More than half the farmers interviewed in Wharton County had some income in 1951 from nonfarm sources. Off-the-farm work, oil and gas royalties or rentals and nonfarm investments were the prime sources of additional income.

Eighty-three percent of the operators expressed general approval of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 10 percent disapproved the program and the rest took no position on the question.

Cash savings among regular hired workers were rare. Thirteen percent had no assets while the main type of property owned by the others was an automobile or truck.

Forty-seven percent had a life or burial insurance policy, the survey indicated. Of the 10 percent attempting to save, most average no more than \$5 or \$10 a month.

Tennessee 4-H Clubs Are Erecting Welcome Signs in Counties

Welcome signs erected by 4-H Clubs at each county line will greet travelers in the future as they cross Tennessee. The project is being made state-wide through the work of a committee of 4-H volunteer leaders and Tennessee extension workers.

The signs bear a white outline of the state on a green background, with a 4-H emblem prominently displayed.

Better safe than sorry Order your USS Arrow Cotton Ties — now!



• The baling season isn't too far off! So it'll pay you to order plenty of USS Arrow Cotton Ties right away so that you're sure to have them when you need them. USS Arrow Cotton Ties are the most popular bale ties in the South . . . that's why you must order ahead of time.

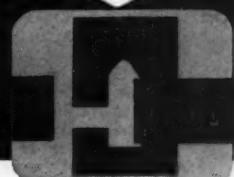
USS Arrow Cotton Ties are made of the kind of tough steel that's "got what it takes" to withstand the abuses of baling and shipping . . . both internal pressures and external abrasions. And they will *not* cut through at the buckle.

Uniform high quality is assured for each USS Arrow Cotton Tie because—from ore to finished tie—they're under the strict quality control of the world's largest producer of cotton ties.

Be safe, be sure to order your USS Arrow Cotton Ties soon. Then you'll get immediate delivery. Well-stocked warehouses are located all through the Cotton Belt.

LOOK FOR THE T

on the buckle of genuine
**USS ARROW
COTTON TIES**



The standard bundle of USS Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are ⅝" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are ⅝" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON
DIVISION

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

USS ARROW COTTON TIES

UNITED STATES STEEL



At West Cotton Patch Grocery

Butter Prices Very Strange

■ PROPRIETOR explains he has not flipped his lid, but merely is following the example of the government in selling product for different uses at different prices.

YOU COULD have knocked me over with a feather when I saw those prices at West Cotton Patch Consolidated Grocery and Filling Station.

That's the store on the left just before you turn off the highway to go to the creek. You know, the one that's got the big sign on Jim Wilson's barn: **Where Groceries Are Lower and Gas Is Higher—Octane.**

Usually, I don't go into the store at all. Just get gas and drive on. But one day last week my wife needed a spool of salmon pink thread for a petticoat she's making for Anne.

But, as I was saying, I went into the store (everybody round here just calls it WPCPG&FS) and saw those signs.

This is about the way those signs went:

BUTTER FREE, When Used For Lunches of School Kids That Didn't Pass This Year.

BUTTER 15 CENTS, When Mixed Back Into Milk for Slopping Hogs.

BUTTER TWO BITS, For Feeding Cotton Choppers Only.

BUTTER FOUR BITS, For Orphans, Widows and Old Maids.

REGULAR BUTTER, 76 CENTS, For Everybody Else.

Time I got down to that about the Old Maids, I got to laughing and Andy Howell, that's the owner, of course, came up and asked me what's the matter.

He didn't like it very much, so I quit laughing and just asked politely what the idea was in selling butter at all kinds of different prices.

Andy said lots of people had asked him the same thing and he didn't mind explaining but he was getting goldarned tired of people asking if he'd flipped his lid or gone off his rocker or something.

I could see Andy was getting pretty sore about all those questions, and might have even said something worse than goldarned if he and I didn't go to the same church, so I told him I didn't think the signs were crazy, just interesting.

"What's the difference between those pounds of butter that are selling at all sorts of prices," I said to Andy.

"Not any difference," Andy grunted. "Just a new merchandising idea I got from the government."

I asked him to explain and he did. It's kinda long, because Andy always was pretty long winded, almost as bad as a woman, but I thought it was interesting.

Seems it started when Cotton Henderson, the ginner that's across the road, brought over this ginning magazine called *The Press* or something and showed Andy a story about how the government's selling butter. Andy still had the thing and showed me where the Department of Agriculture was offering to give butter free for school lunches; sell it for 25 cents to use in making cocoa butter; whatever that is; 37 cents for export (I wrote this down because I couldn't remember it) "as butterfat to be recombined with mild solids into fluid milk overseas"; and then for 60 cents wholesale for just plain people to buy.

Andy didn't pay much attention to the thing, really, because he knew old Cotton Henderson was just kidding and trying to get him to sell butter cheaper.

A few days later, though, was when Andy decided to try the idea.

He wasn't very busy that day and had more time to look over the mail than usual. (The postoffice's in his store, you know, and my wife claims Andy can read through the thickest envelopes, even the one that's got your bank statement in it. But I don't believe a word of it, although of course he reads the postcards and papers before he puts them in the boxes, but everyone expects a postmaster to do that.)

Anyway, Andy says another one of these cotton gins and oil mills presses magazines came for Cotton Henderson, so Andy just read it first to see if he couldn't find something to kid Cotton about.

Well, Andy saw a piece in this paper that said the government had sold about six million pounds of that butter since the first of this year, and that really set Andy to thinking.

"I'd be happy to sell 600 pounds this summer, even if all of it was as good as Mrs. Hempstead's butter that everyone likes so much," Andy told me. "Why you could put all the butter I've sold last few years in my pick-up and have room for a heifer, too. Everybody's buying margarine since they don't have to color it themselves or pay that yellow tax."

"Figgered if it was good business for the government, it oughta pay me," he said.

Andy had to go and sell a quarter's worth of gas to some kids in a Model A right then, so I drove off.

But I've got a lot of surplus hay in my barn and I'm going to try to think up some plan to sell some of it for one price for feeding Jerseys, another cheaper price for feeding old native steers and maybe even give some of it away to some fellow way off that wouldn't buy any hay from me anyway.

One Worry We Can Drink Away

(Continued from Page 30)

many realize. False starts by the Department have received much publicity. It is quite true that some proposals have not materialized. Some plans have misfired. But imagination and effort are being put to the problem, and lots of dairy products are being moved.

Through May, about 194 million pounds of butter had been moved into consumption and some 167 million pounds of cheese and 750 million pounds of non-fat dried milk were used out of surplus stocks. Not all of this came out of the warehouse this year; but such ideas as using dried milk in feeds, converting butter into an extender for cocoa butter, making it into butter oil for foreign use and, strange as it seems, reconverting butter into milk for foreign use are moving quantities of products into consumption at this time.

Unfortunately, support levels (for which USDA administrative officials are not to blame) encourage a rate of dairy sales to the government that frequently exceeds the out-of-storage rate. Granting that May is a peak month of production, there still isn't too much encouragement to be found in the fact that USDA distributed 21 million pounds of butter during the month but had to buy 44 million—moved out 11 million pounds of cheese and bought 22 million. Some net gain was made with dried milk, due to the feed sales program; outgo was 421 million pounds in May while only 76 million were taken in.

Some of the means that USDA must use to move dairy products are weird enough to inspire jokes, such as the accompanying article about the grocery which copied the butter pricing policy. All in all, however, most observers agree that considerable progress is being made in moving the surplus. As far as government policies are concerned, the real need is to get Congress to be more realistic about dairy support prices, as it is for most commodities.

Most readers of *The Press* probably agree with these statements, made by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson at a Dairy Month Luncheon in Chicago.

"It is a myth—and a most dangerous one—that firm controls and high subsidies are better for the farmer than a free agriculture with a minimum of government intervention. What the government can give, the government can take away. Any industry is in a perilous position when a significant part of its income is dependent upon an artificial economy that leaves its future open to the whims of legislative process.

"Farmers represent about 15 percent of our population—a definite political minority. In addition, dairymen are a minority of the farm population. The best protection for a minority within a minority is to keep its business economically sound and as far away as possible from political control.

"It was only a few years ago that the dairy industry had a taste of what can happen when too much economic dependence is placed in government. I refer to repeal of the tax on margarine, which helped speed the decline in butter consumption. Even now, some dairy producers are enjoying benefits of restricted competition due to health or other trade barriers. Again I say—what government can give, government can take

away. Such protection is a risky foundation upon which to build a business. It also may react against the industry as a whole.

"In effect, the decision on (lower) dairy price supports was a decision to go after the problems of the industry rather than to perpetuate them."

The Secretary praised the stepped-up activities of the dairy industry and predicted that in time "dairying can again be standing on its own feet and feeding its entire output into consumer markets."

He branded as "hogwash—pure hogwash" criticism of the sale of dried milk for feed, pointing out that there is enough dried skim milk available to take care of any foreseeable human needs.

Benson also said that foreign outlets seem to offer the best solution for moving butter, calling attention to the fact that "we sell a number of products cheaper to foreign consumers than on the domestic market. Such a condition is practically a necessity as long as we produce a surplus and, by governmental supports, hold domestic prices above world prices."

While finding some encouragement in the fact that per capita butter consumption stopped its steady decline last year, and rose one-tenth of a pound, the Secretary emphasized that "fluid milk markets are the most profitable for the farmer and . . . offer the best possibility for expansion."

• **Milk Is Emphasized**—Dairy leaders agree with the Secretary as to the greater opportunity for fluid milk. The greatest stress is being placed on this product in publicity, although attention is being given also to others, such as ice cream which will use about 10 billion pounds of cream and milk solids in 1954.

Promotional campaigns in the consumer field are being accompanied by increased activities to help producers reduce production costs, eliminate unprofitable cows and improve the quality of their milk.

By working at both ends of the problem, production and consumption, the industry seems to be doing an excellent job. It has the advantage, as mentioned earlier, of having a product that is universally endorsed—from the baby who cries for it to the ulcerated businessman who must live on crackers and milk.

• **Task Not Easy**—That the task will not be easy is evident from a few figures on trends in dairying. Americans have been using less milk. In 1942 per capita consumption of milk and milk products was 821 pounds. Last year it was 689 pounds.

Butter consumption has dropped from a high of 18 pounds to about 8; even ice cream consumption, which rose in 1953, was about 5 pounds per capita lower than the 1946 record level. Evaporated and condensed milk use is smaller than in earlier years, and the U.S. eats relatively little cheese compared with many countries.

At the same time, better breeding, feeding methods and other factors are increasing milk production per cow. With the emphasis being placed on culling low producers, this higher production per cow should continue and help to lower production costs. This, in turn, should help dairy products in the competition for the consumer's food dollar.

That situation directly concerns the vegetable oil industry's margarine and

mellorine, while, at the same time, the industry also is concerned with doing everything possible to help the dairy industry as an important agricultural enterprise and user of oilseed meals.

The dairy situation also directly concerns all Americans, because of its scope in the agricultural picture, and be-

cause of the importance of dairy foods to the national nutrition.

By embarking upon what has all of the earmarks of a constructive promotional program on a scale commensurate with the need and opportunity, the dairy industry seems to be headed towards goals that should benefit all.



BEARINGS SHAFTS PULLEYS



- Mund Boilers
- Packing and Hose
- Waste and Wiping Rags
- Hand and Electric Hoists
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- Belts of all kinds—Leather, Rubber, Canvas, and V-Belts.

Whatever parts or equipment you may need for your COTTON GIN or OIL MILL, call on us for prompt, friendly service.

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& SUPPLY CO. Inc.**

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SEEDBURO HAS IT . . . The Blue Master BANTAM

An all-purpose

Elevator which will

PAY FOR ITSELF

IN Time and

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FEATURES

- 15 Gauge Rust-Proof Aluminum Construction
- Choice of Electric Motor or Gasoline Engine
- Easily Handled—Wheeled or Carried
- Timken Tapered Roller Bearings
- Heavy 10-Ply Corded Rubber Flights

Standard Lengths—
8, 12, 16 and 20 Feet

The Seedburo Blue Master Bantam can be used 101 ways—both inside and outside. Handles ear corn, grain and bulk feed cheaply and efficiently. It will do a good job of removing litter from poultry, hog houses and barns. Depending on the degree of operation, the Bantam can handle up to 850 bushels of ear corn per hour—yet weighs less than 150 pounds for the 16 foot model. Write for further information.

"World's Leading Supplier of Grain Testing Equipment for Over 40 Years"



SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Dept. CG6, 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

• Returns From Castor Beans Encouraging

RETURNS from castor beans in Texas made the crop competitive with cotton, and grain sorghums in some areas in 1953, when the beans were grown under contract to the Production Marketing Administration, which paid 9 cents per pound.

The picture will change somewhat this season because the guaranteed price has been reduced to 6 cents a pound, it is pointed out in Texas Experiment Station Progress Report 1684, Castor Bean Production and Variety Testing in Texas.

However, the author of the report adds, "since castor beans at 6 cents will still compete profitably with grain sorghums, there is probably little reason

to believe that Texas castor bean acreage will be discontinued (at current prices).

Castor beans have been a commercial crop in Texas since 1949. Acreage increased from about 7,000 acres planted in 1950 to around 100,000 in 1953. Texas Experiment Station report, by D. Donald Poole of USDA and the station, gives results of tests at eight locations, including both irrigated and dryland production.

Yields under irrigation were very good, ranging as high as 2,500 pounds of clean beans per acre, in the experimental tests. There was little or no shattering in most of the irrigated tests and very light bacterial leaf spot infection.

• **Commercial Production** — Contracts were awarded to four commercial oil mills for crushing castor beans alone in

1953. At least one commercial firm now processes and packages castor pomace for use as home fertilizer. It contains about 6 percent nitrogen.

In commercial production, the highest irrigated yields were about 1,600 pounds per acre with an average on the High Plains of about 900 to 1,000 pounds. Early frosts on the northern High Plains were responsible for some reduction in yields.

Castor bean yields in the eastern half of Texas generally ranged from 200 to 800 pounds per acre. Bacterial leaf spot probably reduced yields at least 25 percent, with some fields showing up to a 50 percent loss. Planting disease resistant varieties, such as Cimarron, is recommended for 1954. Further work also is needed in this area on variety and fertility responses.

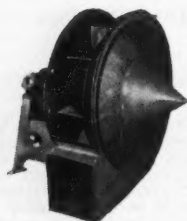
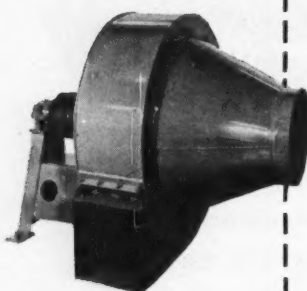
"Cimarron appeared to do well on land of high fertility where Conner grew too tall. On low fertility soils without fertilizer, the Conner variety seemed to do better than Cimarron, the disadvantages being that Cimarron was too short and had its spikes poorly placed for efficient hand harvest," the report said.

"Practically all of the castor beans in East Texas and most of those grown on the Rolling Plains were harvested by hand. Average costs of harvest were \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds of beans in the hull. Some harvesting was done on the Rolling Plains with a tractor-mounted stripper harvester and at a cost of about \$6 per acre.

Practically all harvesting on the High Plains was done by the specially-adapted castor bean combine. It has been satisfactory for the most part since shattering is kept at a minimum. Results were encouraging in experimental trials with a new stripper-huller combination harvester; however, this machine probably will not be generally available for the 1954 harvest."

"The BOARDMAN SUPERBLAST

UNLOADS IN RECORD TIME"



If you want to speed up unloading, believe me you can do it with a BOARDMAN Superblast Unloading Fan! Never saw anything to equal that perforated, cone-shaped screen in getting the air through quicker and letting the cotton slide over fast and easy. Of course, the cotton is thrown off the screen and picked up again by the air blast at the outlet. That way, the blades never strike the cotton, and roping, seed cracking and fire hazards are eliminated. Yes, sir—that BOARDMAN Superblast Unloading Fan will do the fastest, most economical job for YOU. See it soon!

Conveying Fans
Conveyor Boxes
and Covers
Pneumatic Seed
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Joint Soybean Convention Plans Are Announced

Program plans for the first annual joint convention of the American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association have been outlined. The sessions will be held in Memphis Aug. 30-Sept. 2.

The processor business meeting will be held Aug. 30 at Hotel Peabody, and program sessions of the American Soybean Association will be held there Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, says Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

The Aug. 31 program will be devoted to utilization and processing, and Sept. 1 will be given over to production, storage, handling and marketing. A field trip to Arkansas is scheduled the last day of the meeting. Special plantings of soybeans have been made for the occasion.

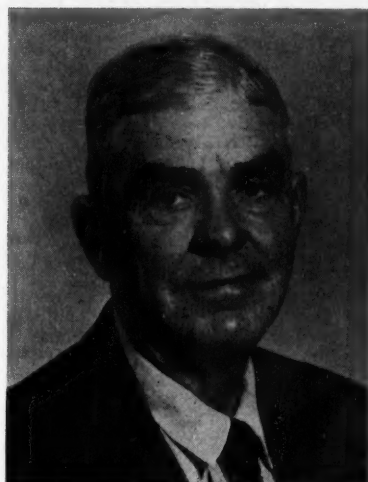
Purpose of the joint meeting is "drawing the producer and processor associations closer together and bringing about closer cooperation for the benefit of the entire soybean industry," says Strayer.

■ **BILLIE DOVE HOLLAND**, Marianna, Ark., was named Queen Industry at the Eastern Arkansas Industrial Exposition in Forrest City early in June. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. HOLLAND, Marianna. He is manager of the Marianna Cooperative Gin.

Presenting

Floyd Weeks

Wills Point, Texas



FLOYD WEEKS, Wills Point, Texas, has been in the ginning business for nearly 30 years. He has been a member of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association for over a quarter century and currently is serving the Association as an alternate director from District 2.

Weeks was born in 1892 near Campbell in Hunt County, Texas. He lived there until 1905, when his family moved to Van Zandt County. In 1911 Weeks moved to Lockney, in Floyd County.

It was in 1925 that he bought a gin six miles north of Wills Point. He operated that plant until 1944. The following year, he purchased the gin that he now operates in Wills Point.

• Whole World Shares Dairy Problems

DAIRY PROBLEMS of this country and efforts to increase consumption, discussed in an article starting on Page 30, are shared by many other nations of the world. While many countries are deficient in dairy foods, the large producing areas are increasing efforts to stimulate consumption.

Switzerland recently has reduced prices of its whey butter and of liquid butter in 11-pound pails and 2-pound boxes in an effort to move surpluses.

New Zealand, Australia and Denmark have joined in a promotion program to raise about \$400,000 to promote their butter in the United Kingdom, where derationing has brought no rush to buy butter. Prices of butter have been somewhat higher since derationing, but USDA reports that consumption has not risen appreciably.

The advertising campaign is in the hands of a private advertising firm and is designed to extol the virtues of butter, its taste and its nutritional value. An emblem for the campaign has already been chosen; it shows three handsome cows, each bearing a flag of one of 3 countries contributing to the fund, and the inscription: You Can Trust Us—Butter Is Best. Advertisements will be placed in newspapers and magazines in the United

Kingdom and poster and billboard advertisements will be placed. It is also planned to make lantern slides and movies to be shown in theaters. There has also been some discussion of expanding the promotion to include cheese and other dairy products.

The margarine companies in Britain have been conducting an aggressive campaign to maintain public acceptance of margarine and have accomplished this objective to some degree as a result of consumer habits developed during the war, when butter was in short supply and margarine consumption doubled, the higher price of butter and the intensive margarine advertising campaign. Margarine prices at retail vary according to quality from 21.2 cents to 30.6 cents per pound as compared to retail prices

for butter of from 56.4 cents to 63.6 cents per pound.

World butter production, USDA reports, reversed its downward trend of three years and in 1953 increased 6.5 percent. In the United Kingdom, there was 53 percent increase.

Joins Strader-Hughston

Ralph C. Strader and Tom H. Hughston, Strader-Hughston Co., Dallas, have announced that Jay D. Smith has joined the organization. Smith formerly was with Burrus Mills, Inc., and Shahan-Smith Co.

■ W. J. BLEAKNEY, Swift & Co. seed buyer at Mexia, Texas, is wearing a 35-year service pin from the firm.

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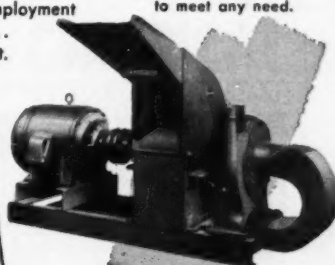
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller with Blowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Attrition Mill Blower |
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Superintendents Elect Officers

(Continued from Page 27)

H. P. Keahey, Dallas, French Oil Mill Machinery Co., gave a talk entitled Economical Results Gained by the Proper Operation of Screw Presses.

Following these addresses, a round table discussion on seed and lint cleaning, solvent extraction processes and other press room problems was held. G. A. Ward, Phoenix, was moderator.

Panel members were M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; H. D. Reeves, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas; C. W. Rankin, Brenham Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Brenham, Texas; L. U. Cole, Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth;

O. J. Jones, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock; W. C. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; H. P. Keahey, French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Dallas; and Dean K. Bredeson, The V. D. Anderson Co., Fort Worth.

• **June 9 Program**—The oilseed research program of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, was discussed by James Kime of the Laboratory. Dean Bredeson, Fort Worth, The V. D. Anderson Co., gave an address titled New and Interesting Information on Expeller Work. Bredeson spoke in place of John W. Dunning, of the company's Cleveland office.

J. P. Andrews, Lukenweld Division, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa., discussed the new filtration - extraction

process as installed in a new plant at Greenwood, Miss.

The current status of the filtration-extraction process for vegetable oil bearing seeds and beans was the subject of a talk by E. A. Gastrock, head of the engineering development section, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

• **Machinery and Supply Group** — The Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' & Supply Association elected Boyce Temple, Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co., Fort Worth, as president; Kenneth Whitlock, Whitlock Welding Contractors, Corpus Christi, Texas, was named vice-president; and H. B. Adams, U.S. Electric Motors, Inc., Dallas, secretary-treasurer. Temple had served as president since R. J. Brown resigned earlier in the year.

Many entertainment features were included in the three-day program, and the machinery and supply group was in charge of these activities. A get-acquainted party was held on the roof of the Plaza Hotel at 7 p.m. Sunday.

Monday night the group was entertained at the La Villita Club, an outdoor Spanish-style club. Following buffet dinner, the superintendents and guests were entertained by a floor show which was highlighted by Mexican dancers and singers, and then convention goers danced to the music of Eddie Martinez and his orchestra.

The annual banquet and dance were held in the hotel ballroom on June 8. Music for dancing was furnished by Kotsies Orchestra.

Entertainment especially for ladies included a bus trip through San Antonio and surrounding areas, a luncheon Tuesday noon and a coffee the morning of June 9.

Coke Says Farm Problems Must Be Solved Soon

Americans must face the fact that our farms are now capable of producing more cotton and other crops than can be sold profitably, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke said at the June 10 ceremony dedicating the new Eastern Arkansas Branch Soil Testing and Research Laboratory at the Cotton Branch Experiment Station, Marianna, Ark.

"The question before us," he said, "is how shall we use this land and equipment, and our labor, to give us a return on our investment this year and next, and in the years ahead?"

Coke also listed as problems that must be solved soon the serious cost-price difficulties that demand still greater efficiencies in farm production; and the tremendous loss in potential production through such hazards as insects, diseases, weeds and weather.

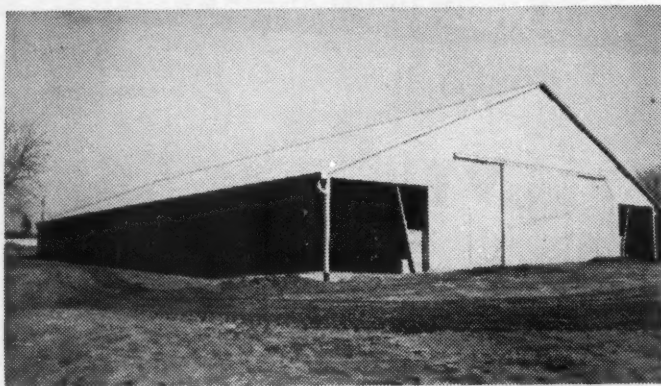
How these problems are solved will help determine the shape of agriculture for years to come, he commented, but they are not the whole farm program.

"Solution of price and acreage allotment problems will not solve everything overnight," he continued. "We will make a very great mistake if we fail to deal with the very foundation of any farm program—agricultural research and education."

"We need new fundamental facts to build up our reserves of knowledge. We need to reduce the time lag between the finding of new knowledge and its application on the farm."

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At Biloxi Convention

Superintendents Set 1955 Meeting Date

■ TRI-STATES association announces plans to return to Biloxi next year. E. E. Kressenberg named vice-president.

The 1955 convention of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will be held June 7-8-9 at Biloxi, Miss., according to an announcement made by B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., convention chairman, at the close of this year's convention.

The 1954 meeting was also held at Biloxi. Dates were June 2-3-4. As announced in the June 5 issue of The Press, Woodson Campbell, Hollandale Cotton Oil Mill, Hollandale, Miss., is new Association president; and E. E. Kressenberg, Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis, is vice-president. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Castillow corresponding secretary.

Speakers on the program included Bob Zimmerman, Kewanee Division, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., discussing low cost unloading; and J. P. Andrews, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa., talking about the filtration extraction process.

Hunt Moore of Memphis read an address by A. Cecil Wamble, Texas Cot-



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tonseed Products Research Laboratory, College Station. Wamble was unable to appear in person to give his paper on Expeller versus hydraulic presses.

Dr. John W. Dunning, The V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, was also unable to be present. His paper, High Capacity Expeller Pressing of Cottonseed, was read by Dean K. Bredeson, Fort Worth, Southwest representative of the firm.

L. U. Cole, Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth, discussed seed and lint cleaning, and W. E. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, talked about solvent extraction of cottonseed.

Ralph Huneycutt, Planters Cotton Oil Mill, Pine Bluff, Ark., delivered the annual president's address. Others scheduled on the program were M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, and F. H. Thurber, New Orleans, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Wadzeck Named Assistant At Paymaster Farm

Mark Wadzeck has been named assistant to Dr. Harold Loden at the Paymaster Farm, Plainview, Texas, according to an announcement by W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene.

Wadzeck has been with Western Cottonoil in various positions for the past 15 years.

Picture Made by Hollowell On Hog Magazine Cover

The photograph used on the cover of the American Hampshire Herdsman May edition was made by E. T. Hollowell, Atlanta, fieldman for the NCPA Educational Service.

The picture, which was made for and first used in the 1954 Feeding Practices bulletin, was taken by Hollowell during a visit to the North Carolina Upper Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station to discuss research of interest to the cottonseed crushing industry. The scene demonstrates the value of well-bred, healthy pigs in an efficient feeding program.

Educational Service Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, points out that pictures made by the staff during visits with re-


search workers and livestock producers help keep the Feeding Practices bulletin fresh and interesting to feeders and also help promote good will for the industry among the consumers of cottonseed products.

Hollowell served as an instructor of agricultural photography at Alabama Polytechnic Institute while studying for a master's degree in agriculture.

Peanut Shellers Meeting

The eleventh annual convention of the Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association is meeting at the Baker Hotel, Mineral Wells, Texas, June 20-21-22.


Association officers are Earl Watts, Konawa, Okla., president; Roy Graham, Dallas, vice-president; and John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.




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Progress of the Crop

BELTWIDE, the cotton crop may be said to be in good condition on an average, with some states having excellent prospects and others only a fair outlook. It is far too early in the season to make any guesses about final yields. Cotton has a way of confounding the experts, and the worst-looking areas may end up with average or better-than-average yields.

Insect damage has been light on the whole, but pests are making their appearance in increasing numbers. The pink bollworm situation in Texas at this writing is encouraging, and that is good news to other states as well as Texas.

ALABAMA had drouth troubles in the southern half of the state, but in the northern counties cotton has recovered from the cold weather and most fields are in good condition. Replanted fields have good stands, but the crop in the northwestern counties is expected to be very late. While the drouth was becoming serious in the southern part of the state, cotton was said to be in fair condition, with some blooming.

W. A. Ruffin, Extension entomologist, reported an unusually heavy population of boll weevils in fields he examined in Escambia, Covington, Conecuh and Lowndes Counties. Farmers were advised to wait about 10 days, or until the new crop of weevils started to emerge, before starting their dusting program. He also reported that cotton plants in the southern part of the state were unusually small for this time of the year.

The condition of the crop in **ARIZONA** has been excellent. Although nights have been cool, cotton made good progress, but the younger cotton was being held back somewhat.

Insects were beginning to appear in many parts of the state and entomologists were warning growers to be on the lookout for both sucking and chewing pests.

In **ARKANSAS**, soil moisture was still adequate for good cotton growth on most of the bottom lands, but upland areas needed rain. Cotton continued to improve and was in excellent condition. Much of the crop has been chopped and cultivated one or more times, and fields generally are clean. Early cotton was squaring and there were some late plantings that needed rain to get the cotton up.

Boll weevil infestations were rather heavy in some fields and populations of bollworms and spider mites were much heavier than usual for this time of year. Thrips infestations were found in nearly all fields scouted and there were some evidences of damage.

Cool weather and rain have been unfavorable for maximum progress of the crop in **CALIFORNIA**'s San Joaquin Valley, but it is still ahead of normal. The crop was making excellent progress in the Palo Verde Valley and fruiting well. Favorable progress was reported for the Imperial Valley, although there was slight wind damage to some cotton.

GEORGIA had abnormally cool weather early in June and abnormally hot weather the second week in the month. The central and southern parts of the state had spotted to substantial rainfall, but soils dried rapidly and more rain was needed. The condition of the crop was fair to good and improving. Blooming was well under way in the southern part, but boll weevils were on the increase.

LOUISIANA reports that recent hot dry weather has been very beneficial to the crop. Late-planted cotton is up to fair to good stands and the early cotton that survived is in fair to good condition. However, the crop as a whole is behind normal.

MISSISSIPPI began the season with observers unusually optimistic over the cotton crop, but optimism turned to pessimism when practically the entire Delta area had to replant. But optimism has returned and the crop has lately been described as excellent. Stands were practically perfect, it was said, and most of the fields have been chopped. In the southern part of the state early cotton that survived is blooming and squaring. So far, insect damage has

been light, although infestations of boll weevils, bollworms and thrips have been reported.

Reports indicate that cotton in **NEW MEXICO** is making generally excellent progress, but there were adverse effects in some localities due to winds and blowing dust. There were heavy thrips populations in the Rio Grande Valley, but growers put pest control measures to work and obtained excellent results.

The cotton crop in **NORTH CAROLINA** is described as being in only fair condition, with a few scattered reports describing conditions as being good. The crop generally was early and got off to a good start, but unfavorable weather during May gave it a set-back.

In **OKLAHOMA**, where the crop is late, about 90 percent of the cotton had been planted to June 15, with most of the planted acreage up and a few fields well advanced in growth. Grasshoppers were numerous in many sections and were a threat to cotton. Thrips were also numerous in many fields.

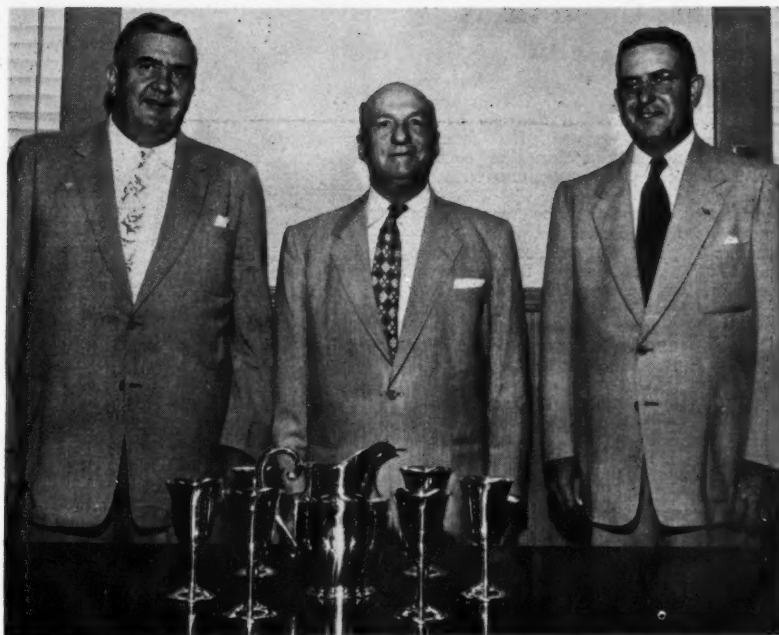
In the latter half of the past two-week period in **SOUTH CAROLINA**, the weather was hot and humid and temperatures ranged a little above the average. Many sections had local thundershowers which were helpful, but rainfall so far in June was a little more than an inch below normal. Cotton is in good condition in the southern part of the state where older plants are bloom-

(Continued on Page 45)



Cotton Grows Where De Soto Discovered the Mississippi

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its long and glamorous history as a cotton capital, Memphis has brought the crop that is king to its municipal parks. After a recent planting in Confederate Park overlooking the Mississippi in downtown Memphis, cotton and canna lilies are growing side by side. Pictured are representatives of the Memphis Park Commission and the Sinkers Corporation of Kennett, Mo., planting cotton on the bluff where Hernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi. Shown, left to right, are Otho Edgington, Sinkers president; Hal S. Lewis and Lawrence Cox, of the Memphis Park Commission; and George Carter, Sinkers sales manager. The Sinkers Corporation, which first suggested the idea of planting cotton in Memphis parks, furnished cotton planting seed for the project.



THE SILVER PITCHER and goblets, shown above, were presented to Sam Emrich, center, on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with Lummus Cotton Gin Co. In Dallas to make the presentation on June 11 were J. P. Illges, Jr., left, Lummus president, and Harold C. Lummus, vice-president, both of Columbus, Ga., company headquarters.

In Same Territory 32 Years

Sam Emrich's 50 Years With Lummus

YOU WOULD never guess, looking at him, that Sam Emrich has been on the job for Lummus Cotton Gin Co. for 50 years. In the Dallas territory, which Sam has worked for the past 32 years, his name is just about as well known as the company he represents. Actually, Sam is still a young man in spirit and you would have your hands full if you suggested that he is not also young in years. But the fact is, Sam has been around long enough to see more new faces appear on the ginning scene than most of his contemporaries.

Emrich was a fuzzy-cheeked lad of 14 when he went to work for Lummus as a stock room clerk in June, 1904. He did all right on that job and it wasn't long till he was promoted to shipping clerk, then later to parts manager. He was ready for the road by 1914 and Lummus sent him to Augusta, Ga., from which point he worked the North Georgia territory. Sam used to take the train to major locations in the territory, then hire a horse and buggy to make his local calls.

Except for two years in the Army ordnance department during the first World War, Sam's service with Lummus has been uninterrupted. When the war ended he was brought into the home office at Columbus and not long after that, in 1920, he was shipped out to Dallas where he was a roving salesman for a couple of years. At the end of the 1922 selling season, territories were assigned to the Dallas branch salesmen. Sam was given an area around Dallas and has been there ever since.

When the horse and buggy days came to an end, Sam began making calls in a

1921 model Ford coupe. Since then, he has worn out 14 other cars calling on ginneries in his territory. We don't know, and our guess is Sam doesn't either, how many miles he has driven during these past 32 years, but if they were laid end to end you can be sure the personable Lummus sales representative wouldn't hesitate to negotiate that distance if he had a prospect at the end of the line.

All told, Emrich has served under five Lummus presidents: E. Franklin Lummus, T. E. Golden, J. P. Illges, Sr., F. Edward Lummus and J. P. Illges, Jr.; and four sales managers: T. O. Otts, Carey Pitts, M. B. Henry and S. A. Buckmaster.

Sam Emrich is proud of Lummus Cotton Gin Co. and of his 50 years with the company. Lummus is proud of Sam, too. Lummus and Emrich just seem to go together, like bacon and eggs and hot biscuits and margarine, especially in the cotton country around Dallas where Sam has been a familiar figure for 32 years.

A. Cecil Wamble, College Station, Texas, Is Ill

A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at Texas A. & M. College, was seriously ill at Scott & White Hospital, Temple, Texas, as this issue went to press.

He has received a number of blood transfusions from a blood bank maintained by Texas A. & M. former students and from donations made by friends at Bryan and College Station.

• Short Course Set At Texas Tech

A COTTON Short Course is planned at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, June 22-23. Sponsors are the agricultural education department at Tech; the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; the department of entomology, Texas A. & M. College; Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; National Cotton Council; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Agricultural Research Administration, USDA; and the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Speakers and their subjects include Don Jones, superintendent, Lubbock Substation, The Importance and Place of Cotton in West Texas Farming Program; Levon Ray, Lubbock Substation, Cotton Breeding and Varieties; Elmer Hudspeth, Lubbock Substation, Cotton Planting Methods.

Ernest Thaxton, Lubbock Substation, Inorganic Fertilizers for Cotton; Dr. Earl Burnett, Spur Substation, Stubble Mulch and Moisture Relationship for Cotton; Dr. J. C. Gaines, entomology department, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Harmful Cotton Insects and Control; C. R. Parencia, Waco, Texas, entomologist, USDA, Beneficial Cotton Insects and Insect Surveys.

C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Vocational Agriculture's Responsibility and Opportunity in Relation to Cotton; Elmer Hudspeth, Lubbock Substation, Mechanization in Cotton Production; John Box, Lubbock Substation, Cotton Irrigation; Dr. Lester Blank, USDA, State College, N.M., Cotton Diseases.

Bill Franklin, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Cotton Marketing; Dr. Ray Cardozer, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Fitting Cotton Research into the Instructional Program; Lester Buford, supervisor, Area II, Vocational Agriculture Department, References and Teaching Aids in Cotton Instruction; and Walter Labay, supervisor, Area I Vocational Agriculture Department, Using Material Presented.

Spanish Olive Oil Crop Reduced 50,000 Tons

Spain faces the prospect of reduced olive oil supplies during the next decade that may be met by importing edible oils, a USDA survey indicates. Snows and freezes this spring heavily damaged olive trees in Spain, which accounts for about 40 percent of the world's olive oil production.

Spain found it necessary to ration olive oil from 1939 through 1948, but has exported about 24,000 tons annually during the past four years.

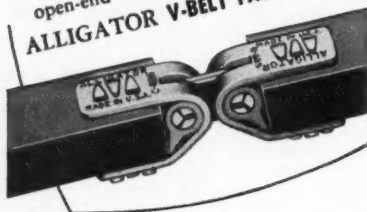
USDA observers who have visited Spanish olive districts estimate that total production of olive oil may be reduced about 16 percent as a result of the damage. On the basis of past production, which averaged 307,000 metric tons annually, future production is expected to be curtailed about 50,000 tons as a result of the cold. Ten years will be required to restore production.

"The reduced rate of production which is indicated for the next 10 years will probably result in a tight supply situation, which Spain may meet by reducing consumption or by importing edible oils," USDA comments.

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• Cotton Group Hears Pakistan Consul

A HIGHLIGHT of the annual meeting of the Cotton Importers Association in Boston June 7 was an address by the Pakistan Consul General. He discussed current conditions within the country and reciprocal trade relations with the U.S.

Officers elected at the meeting included John E. Lawrence, James Lawrence & Co., Boston, president; and Welborn B. Davis, Manget Brothers Co., Newnan, Ga., vice-president.

The Pakistan Consul General, L. Shaffi, New York, described conditions which led to the introduction of price supports for jute and cotton in his country. Extra purchasing power and imports on a liberal scale tended to weaken the economy following the Korean War boom. It became increasingly difficult to import capital goods for development, he said.

"While import activity continued at a high level, the situation underwent a radical transformation in the export sector," Shaffi said. "Towards the end of 1951, commodity markets in general, and textile fibers in particular, began to weaken perceptibly. Cotton and jute prices started a downward course. . . . Export earnings began to decline sharply, in their turn causing inevitable repercussions in various sectors of the economy." Adding to the trouble was a shortage of food.

What the country needed, Shaffi said, was more internal production. He outlined incentives used in Pakistan to reach this goal and noted that production is now increasing. In textiles, he said, 1953 output of cotton cloth rose 36 percent over the 1952 figure to 230 million yards. Surplus yarn production was even more marked, reaching a total of 52.5 million pounds in 1953, or nearly triple the 1952 figure. Jute output rose from 169 tons in 1952 to 1,648 tons in 1953.

The consul noted that the food situation in his country is continuing to improve. In fact, he said, Pakistan has recently been able to tell the U.S. government that the remainder of a gift of wheat allotted from U.S. surplus supplies in June 1953 for famine relief in Pakistan is no longer needed. About 90,000 tons were yet to be delivered from the 700,000-ton grant.

Carolinas Crushers

(Continued from Page 15)

with which the cottonseed industry is faced. Among these are securing and maintaining an adequate supply of raw materials, discriminatory legislation and competition for markets.

The Rev. Bryan Crenshaw, Barnwell, S.C., also spoke.

Entertainment features included an address by Coach Bob Fumble of Siwash College on June 7; the annual golf tournament Monday afternoon at Dunes Club; an all-cotton fashion show and luncheon for ladies Monday noon; and the annual banquet and dance Monday night.

Convention committee chairmen were J. T. Wright, Raleigh, program; W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, N.C., entertainment; J. W. Wagoner, Raleigh, bingo; R. G. Eubanks, Charlotte, N.C., golf; and Mrs. W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C., ladies' luncheon.



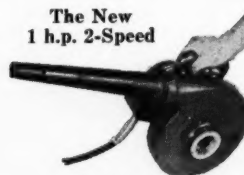
New Swift Mill Manager

J. B. CROSSLIN has been appointed manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill in Coleman, Texas, succeeding John B. Hearne, acting manager, it has been announced by E. F. Czichos, Memphis division manager. A native Texan, Crosslin joined Swift & Co. in 1942 at the Brownwood, Texas, oil mill. He entered the army as an infantryman in 1944. Upon his return to Swift in 1946 at Harlingen, Texas, he resumed his former duties as a cashier. In 1948, Crosslin was transferred to Chicago for advanced training in the oil mill department. During the next several years, he worked out of the Memphis division office, and as a seed buyer at the Blytheville, Ark., oil mill. Crosslin is married and the father of four children.

■ L. O. GILL and L. R. BROWN, research men for A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., have been awarded certificates of merit by Millikin University.

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

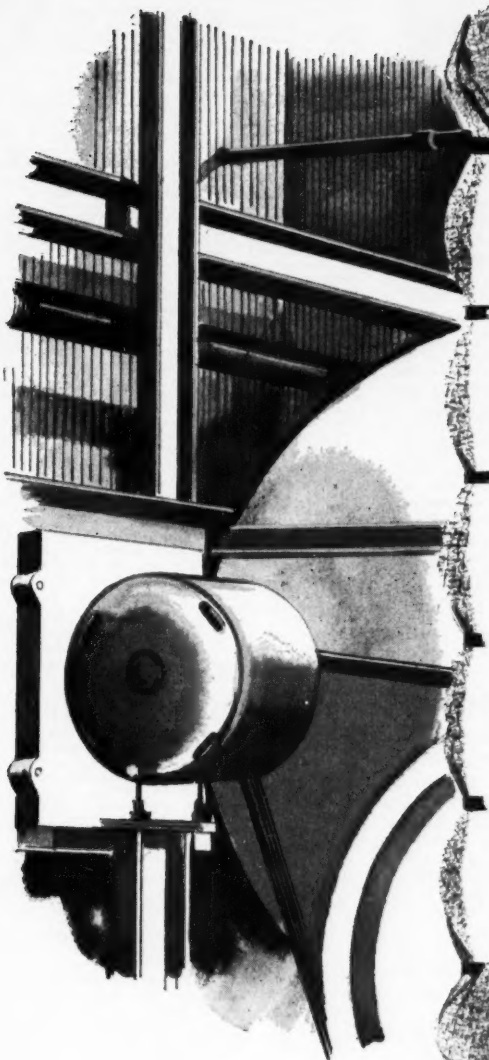
Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

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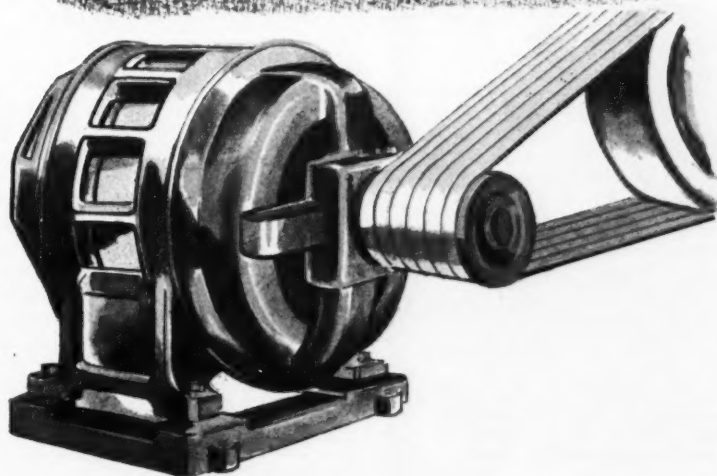
POWER

where you want it!

**ELECTRIC MOTORS . . . sized for
the load, permit equipment installation
where you want it.**

No need for cotton gin operators to worry about where to install new equipment. You can add from 1 to 500 h.p. to suit your requirements. Suspend the proper size motors from the ceiling, mount them on the wall, floor, or on the machine . . . have the power you need *where* you want it. It's clean, it's dependable, it's always ready . . . whether you have one bale to gin or a season's run.

Texas Power & Light Company engineers will be glad to discuss with you any power problem concerning your business in the territory this Company serves . . . advising you regarding the efficient, economical use of Electric Power in the cotton ginning industry.



TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—fans—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Grundler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Several late model French screw presses.—Write Box "ACD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Eight standard 14 box French presses; one French hydraulic former; one French hydraulic pump; one Bauer Bros. cake breaker, No. 8; one steel frame Atlanta utility hull packer; one 100 pounds Richardson seed scales; one Helm saw filling machine.—Arcadia Cotton Oil Co., Arcadia, La.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—New tower driers, rock traps, piping, traveling telescopes, blow box separators, transitions, cotton valves. Reconditioned and refinished used machinery: gin stands, feeders, cleaners, droppers, condensers, bur machines, packers, pumps, pulleys, line shafts, bearings and fans. Equipped to haul and install.—B. M. Faught Cotton Gin Service, 407 East 5th, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—One E. J. long stroke tramper complete in good running order. Priced to sell at once.—J. L. Smallwood, phone 72 or 320, P. O. Box 1908, Levelland, Texas.

Electric Motors



Sales
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Partial list of motors in stock:

- 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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- 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

Lubbock Dallas Harlingen
8-4711 HU-2901 2905

FOR SALE—One 60" Murray all-steel condenser, \$400.—W. H. Ritchey, Hendrix, Okla.

FOR SALE—One all steel 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter bur machine; one wooden frame 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter bur machine; one all steel up-packing Murray press, late model; one Murray hydraulic triplex press pump; one 50 inch Hardwicke-Etter all steel dropper; one 9-cylinder all steel Hardwicke-Etter cleaner; two 40 inch fans.—Waterloo Gin, Taylor, Texas, Route 3. Phone 994-W-2.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin near Lubbock, Texas; 5-80 Murray gins, diesel power, stone building, 3/4 irrigated, 6 room home. Price \$45,000, \$15,000 cash, will carry \$20,000 loan. 4-90 Continental gins, motors on natural gas, all steel, all irrigated. Price \$75,000, has \$40,000 loan.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-7802.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 6-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin in Grimes county located Iowa, Texas; excellent condition, large warehouse with three acres of land. Phone Navasota, Texas 5-6815 or write P. O. Box 191, Navasota, Texas.

FOR SALE—First \$1,500 buys five all steel late model glass front 80-saw air blast Lummus gin stands, complete with five nice steel 60" Lummus extracting feeders, all in first class second hand condition, and being replaced with 90-saw equipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3-section Mitchell Jembo cleaner with extraction, \$1,750.—W. H. Ritchey, Hendrix, Okla.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin in Burleson county with six room house and four acres of land.—Write c/o Box 191, Navasota, Texas. Phone Navasota, Texas 5-6815.

FOR SALE—4-66" three-cylinder Mitchell Super-Jems, 1951 model. Now repaired and ready to operate—bargain.—Edwards Gin, Muleshoe, Texas. Phone 5670 or 7980.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin press, up-pack steel bound swinging doors, ram, tramper, steel condenser, rotor lift, fans, etc.—J. G. Hughes, Jr., Parkton, N.C.

FOR SALE—5-70 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 5-60" V-belt Super Mitchells with drying attachments. Burner and Mitchell conveyor distributor. 1-66" cast iron head Super Mitchell. 4-60" Mitchell LEE. 4-66" V-belt convertible Mitchells. 1-60" V-belt standard Mitchell. 1-60" model 40 side discharge Continental condenser. 1-70" 1949 model Lummus up discharge condenser. One 6-cylinder 45" Stacy steel cleaner. One 5-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaner. One 1952 model Gullett separator. One Continental 66" 4X feeder. Two Continental 4-cylinder steel incline cleaners. One Continental 2-trough dryer with sand burner and piping. 1-12 and 1-16 Lummus thermo cleaner. One good 5-50 belt distributor.—Bill Smith, phone 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One all steel 14 foot Lummus bur machine; one all steel small Lummus thermo cleaner; four all steel Continental master double X model E feeders, with double V-belts, less change bale hoppers and hull conveyor; one all steel 4-cylinder 40" Stacy cleaner.—Buster's Gin, Route 1, Ropesville, Texas. Telephone, Lubbock, Woodrow 2786 or Brownfield, Ropesville 3182.

FOR SALE—The following late model used gin machinery: One 14 foot Lummus steel bur machine; one 10 foot Continental steel bur machine; one 72 inch Continental separator; one Murray 6-cylinder blow in cleaner; one Murray 6-cylinder horizontal cleaner; Mitchell extractor feeders, super, standard, and specials; Lummus extractor feeders, any size. Glass front gin stands; Murray and Lummus—Continental model C brush and air blast. Presses, fans, condensers, trampers, tower driers, seed sterilizers, seed scales, steel split pulleys. We are equipped to deliver and install all machinery we sell. Open 24 hours for your convenience. We are buying all steel gin machinery. If you have any please advise Spencer & Son's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, dealing in new and guaranteed used gin machinery. Display lot 5 miles north on Highway 81, phone 8593-F-05, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Continental gin stands with lint flue; 5-66" cast iron Mitchells; Gullett condenser; Continental steel bound press; E. J. tramper; Stacy separator; Lummus thermo dryer; Rembert fan.—Chas. Bachmayer, Coupland, Texas. Phone Taylor 1064-W-4.

FOR SALE—4/80 saw Murray air blast gin stands complete with lint flue; one 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter left hand wood bur machine, excellent condition; one Murray steel bound cotton press with steel sills and new top boxes. Also one seven cylinder and one five cylinder Hardwicke-Etter 50" steel incline cleaners. All reasonably priced.—Swift & Company, Oil Mill, Terrell, Texas.

FOR SALE—Partial list of late model machinery for your plant: One all steel Continental down-packing press. Steel Cleaners: One 48", 6-cylinder Lummus, one 50", 4-cylinder and one 72", 6-cylinder Continental incline and two Continental barrel type air lines. One 4-cylinder 10 foot Lummus. One 72" Murray VS separator, one 14 foot steel and one 10 foot wood frame bur machines. One 32" 6" right hand all steel Lummus conveyor distributor. Large selection of late model all steel brush or air blast gin stands, condensers, press pumps, trampers, fans and hundreds of other excellent items for your gin plant. Anything in the new gin machinery line. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems. Call us regarding any machinery you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good values in gins to move. Also gins to operate where now located. Suggest you act now while available.—M. M. Phillips, phone 5-8555, day or night. P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE: 3-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter outfit, complete with all steel down-packing press, master extractor feeders, five-cylinder incline cleaner and 100 h.p. electric motor. Outfit like new. Only ginned approximately 7,000 bales.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—Gullett tramper, 9 shelf tower, cleaning separator, 4-80 steel conveyor, good condition.—Biggerstaff's Gin, Rt. 2, Shelby, N.C.

FOR SALE—Continental wood press with bottom and top steel sills, in perfect shape. Press pump includes a 10 h.p. electric motor with chain drive. This machinery is in good condition.—Contact Joe J. Urbis at West, Texas, phone 6-2213 or West Gin Company 6-5491.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin located in Dilley, Texas. Nearest gin sixteen miles. 1/C building with large open cotton yard. 5/80 saw Continental all steel brush gin stands. Three cleaners, 14' bur machine, 20' scale. Gin has been operated every year, large acreage planted.—Mrs. Ruth Schawe, Maxwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental gin complete in every detail to be moved, consisting of three Pratt seventy's and one eighty, four all steel Mitchell cleaners and extractors, double box steel bound hydraulic press, case, ram and pump. E.J. Continental tramper, and powered with Fairbanks-Morse twin cylinder upright 80 h.p. full diesel with clutch. This gin is in first class condition, and priced for quick sale.—Call or write Curtis C. Wright, 323 No. 15 St., Ft. Smith, Ark. Phone 3-5369.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Suction or blow pipe, 80' of 15" pipe and 215' of 16" pipe. One 3 or 5 h.p. single phase electric motor, 110-220 volts.—Gus Balzer, phone 198, Schulenburg, Texas.

WANTED—Good used wood Duplex gummer filers. Quote lowest price and type.—Industrial Equipment & Supply, Box 1559, Corpus Christi, Texas.

WANTED—Used 2-80 saw all steel Continental or any other good make gin plant complete including cleaner. With or without engine. Give list of equipment and lowest cash price F.O.B. shipping point.—Write immediately to U. Fabela, 1136 E. River St., El Paso, Texas.

Personnel Ads

IF YOU independent gin owners or co-ops need a good manager who you can depend on, who knows all about it, has had long time experience, needs position can furnish references upon request, also strictly sober, write Box "EP", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 21, Texas.

WANTED—Position as gin manager. Have had 24 years experience in operation and management. Can stand rigid investigation.—Write Box "XV", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

JOB WANTED by experienced erector or operator. 44 years old, strictly sober, 20 years experience. Can furnish best of references. Above the average mechanic on gas or diesel engines.—P. O. Box 264, England, Ark.

WANTED—French expeller operator and repairman. Process soybeans.—McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, McAlester, Okla.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—20 ton capacity, 22' x 9' Howe truck scale with type recording beam, o.d. model but in excellent condition.—Write Box "AM", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9 six-cylinder M-M butane or natural gas engine; 1 twin 6 Minneapolis-Moline butane or natural gas engine; one 150 h.p. Worthington diesel engine; one 75 h.p. 2300 volt, 3 phase, 900 r.p.m. motor and starting switch; one 120 h.p. F.B.M. full diesel engine; one 25 h.p. upright boiler. New LeRoI engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, phone 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Waukesha power unit, 6-cylinder, 5 x 5 1/2, 125 h.p., model 6 RB 200. Ginned 500 bales of cotton since overhauled, price \$400. Split pulleys: One 16" x 12" face Dodge \$10; one 12" x 12" Dodge \$7; one 16" x 12" face American \$15; two 28" x 14" face American \$40. One 13" x 5" belt sheave, 3/8" grooves, 2 3/16" bore \$20; one 14" x 9" groove sheave, 2 15/16" bore, 1 1/4" grooves \$50. Also, nine V-belts, have interchangeable links. One 36" x 14" face pulley; one 24" x 16" face pulley; one 28" x 16" face pulley.—Manofsky Gin Company, Bay City, Texas.

FOR SALE—1,750,000 B.T.U., McConnell, natural or bottled gas burner, completely reconditioned and like new, including all pipe fittings, \$550.—Write Box "YO", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 210-A twin M-M natural gas engine. Completely rebuilt. With new engine guarantee. Price \$2,750.—Write or call T. V. Jackson, Manager, Farmers Union Co-op Gin, Terral, Okla.

FOR SALE—Diesel engine: LI 400 Cummins, skid mounted with outboard bearing and D section sheave, air start. Priced to sell.—Hahn Machine Works, Sikeston, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 6-cylinder 150-160 h.p. GMC oil engine. Good condition. Sell cheap.—Write W. L. Gladish, Jr., Box 151, Scottsboro, Ala.

Progress of the Crop

(Continued from Page 40)

ing, and growth is reported as being satisfactory in the northern part. Except for the areas that had showers, however, moisture has become progressively deficient.

TENNESSEE had warm sunny weather that was favorable to cotton. In most sections stands are good, but there has been some thrips damage.

In most sections of **TEXAS** cotton is described as being in good to excellent condition. Prospects are very good in the Rio Grande Valley, but ginning has been slow getting under way. Estimates of the size of the Valley crop range from not below 400,000 bales up to 460,000 bales, but a lot can happen between now and final ginnings. Irrigated cotton is coming along fine, but dryland cotton needs moisture.

Cotton in the Coastal Bend was

progressing satisfactorily, but moisture is needed to check shedding.

In East and Central Texas, cotton made good progress in the recent hot weather, although some areas need rain, especially the southern Blacklands. Stands in North Texas generally are good and fields are clean.

Stands in the northwest part of the state are uneven, and the crop is about two weeks late. The South Plains area has been buffeted by intermittent thunderstorms, hail and heavy rainfall, with some damage to cotton. Most of the cotton is up and the outlook is bright in many sections.

Pink bollworm infestations in bolls are generally low in the Rio Grande Valley, and bloom inspections in the Coastal Bend show very light infestations. Boll weevils were present in sufficient numbers in the Rio Grande Valley to require control, but infestations were generally light in the Coastal Bend, southwest and upper coastal areas. Heavy populations of overwintered weevils were found in many untreated fields in central, eastern, north central and northeastern areas.

There were injurious bollworm and fleahopper infestations in scattered fields in the Rio Grande Valley. Injurious thrips infestations continued from Central Texas northward, and there were scattered injurious aphid infestations in the Rio Grande Valley and plains areas.

Japanese Imports of U.S. Cotton Show Increase

Japanese imports of cotton this season through March were at a level that may result in total season imports of 2,400,000 bales. This would be the highest total since World War II, USDA points out.

Japan imported 512,600 bales of U.S. cotton during the August-March period this season, compared with 433,300 in the same months of the 1952-53 season. Total imports during the period were 1,552,600 bales this season and 1,384,700 in the same months of last season.

New Kentucky Feed Law

Bruce Poundstone, head, department of feed and fertilizer, University of Kentucky, Lexington, has announced that copies of the 1954 Kentucky Feed Law, effective July 1, may be obtained from his office.

An important change in the law is a provision for use of the reporting system for the payment of the inspection fee on the tonnage of feed sold.

Ginners Meet in New Mexico

(Continued from Page 21)

• **Cotton Quality Panel**—A panel discussion on ways and means to improve cotton quality was moderated by Ritchie Smith, Memphis, National Cotton Council, who also presented the problems of spinners. Other panel participants were Winston Lovelace, Loving, producer representative; W. L. Griffin, ginner representative; Bob Vickers, manager, El Paso Valley Compress, Fabens, Texas; warehouse representative; and R. T. Hoover, Jr., R. T. Hoover Cotton Co., El Paso, merchant representative.

Following this discussion Earl Sears, National Cotton Council, Lubbock, outlined for the ginners the aims and accomplishments of the National Cotton Council.

• **Entertainment Features** — Frank O. Papen, Frank O. Papen Insurance Co., Las Cruces, was host at a breakfast June 8 for all those attending the convention, and ladies attending were entertained at luncheon June 8 by James R. Wall of the Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Co.

The annual banquet was held at the Navajo Lodge dining room on the evening of June 8. Gin machinery manufacturers and gin supply houses were hosts for this event. Speaker for the evening was New Mexico's Governor Edwin L. Mechem. His subject was the importance of agriculture and cotton to the economy of the state.

Keeping pace with industry for 100 years

This early "Roots" catalog, published in 1879, offered only Rotary Positive Blowers. That was our exclusive business at that time—25 years after their invention by Francis M. Roots.

Today, it takes many booklets to describe our products. As new developments are utilized in industrial processing, Roots-Connersville keeps pace with new equipment to handle gas and air most effectively and economically. And that is still our only business.

We suggest that when your business has a job of handling gas or air, you consult the exclusive specialists for 100 years, or ask for any bulletin that interests you.

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• Committee on Seed And Lint Named

APPOINTMENT of members of the subcommittee on seed cleaning and lint improvement of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association for the 1954-55 season has been announced by Ralph Woodruff, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., chairman of the Valley research committee.

J. H. Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, is chairman of the subcommittee and Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, is assistant chairman.

Members include J. W. Bremer, Swift & Co., Chicago; Chas. R. Campbell, Dallas; Lucian Cole, Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth; M. H. Fowler, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. technical division, Cincinnati; R. D. Long, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis; Redding Sims, National Blow Pipe & Manufacturing Co., New Orleans; Dick Taylor, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas; M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; and M. O. Woodruff, Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio. Advisory members are E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; and Burt Johnson, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

Woodruff pointed out that it was decided to merge the two committees on seed cleaning and linters improvement into this single committee, after discussions at the processing clinic last February in New Orleans. He also mentioned that Fred Wells, who had been an active leader in the improvement program, was not on the present committee because his duties with Buckeye

1956 Meeting Dates Set by Ginners

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its 1956 annual convention in Dallas on March 26-27-28. President Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, and Executive Vice-President Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, have announced that it was necessary to select these dates, which are somewhat earlier than usual, because of the date of Easter in 1956. As usual, the exhibits will be in the Agriculture Building and business sessions in the Science Building at the State Fair of Texas.

Next year's convention, as previously announced and listed in the calendar of each issue of The Press, will be held on April 4-5-6, 1955.

Cotton Oil Co. have changed, making it impractical for him to serve. M. H. Fowler of Buckeye replaced him on the new committee.

• No Export Subsidies For 1954-55 Year

SECRETARY of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced June 11 that no export subsidies on cotton will be authorized for the 1954-55 marketing season. The announcement was made well in advance of the new marketing year, which

begins Aug. 1, in order to assure a continued orderly movement of U.S. cotton in international trade.

The text of the statement which has been issued by Secretary Benson follows:

"At the beginning of the 1953-54 marketing season for cotton I took a definite position with regard to export subsidies on the crop then starting to market. At that time — mid-August 1953 — I said that if the Department were to use an export subsidy on cotton it should be announced early enough so that U.S. exporters and foreign importers, as well as the cotton industry generally, could make plans for a full marketing year. Even though most foreign grown types of cotton were then selling at prices several cents below our domestic price, I announced that we would not institute an export subsidy on cotton

during the 1953-54 marketing season.

"That announcement proved effective in helping to provide orderly marketing for the 1953 crop. Today, with foreign cotton substantially in line price-wise with our own cotton, there would appear to be every reason to continue during the 1954-55 season the same export policy we adopted last year, and we propose to do so. I am making the announcement well ahead of picking time so that the cotton industry need not delay in making marketing plans for the coming year."

New York Exchanges Name Officers for 1954-55

Three New York exchanges have recently elected officers. The New York Cotton Exchange named Edward J. Wade, Wade Bros. & Co., president. Vice-president is Malcolm J. Rogers of New York City. Treasurer is John M. Williams, Royce & Co.

Philip B. Weld, Upham & Co., was named president of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange. Arthur N. Gorham, of Gorham's, was named first vice-president; Freeman E. Maltby, Macdonald & Maltby, Inc., Boston, second vice-president; and Frank Knell, New York, treasurer.

The New York Produce Exchange named Frederick Rothe, Linea Sud Americana, Inc., and Garcia & Diaz, Inc., president at a recent meeting. Richard F. Cunningham, R. F. Cunningham & Co., Inc., was named vice-president, and Edwin A. Elbert & Co., Inc., treasurer.

Renderers Plan Meeting

The annual meeting of the seventh regional area, National Renderers' Association, will be held in Denver on Sept. 21, Omer Dreiling, San Angelo, secretary-treasurer of the area group, has announced. The Brown Palace Hotel will be headquarters.

From Our Washington Bureau

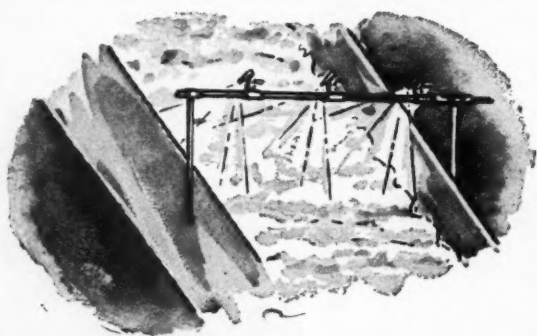
(Continued from Page 22)

larity in a year when the President himself is not running.

On the side of Republicans: End of Korean fighting; lower taxes; reduced federal spending; and passage of at least part of Eisenhower's legislative program during the current session. The latter will include a public housing program; extension of Social Security coverage to farmers and others; and some measures to aid farmers such as the wool bill, even though 90 percent supports may be defeated.

• Can USDA Kill Cattle? — Foot and mouth disease control has been under discussion again at USDA. This time it's a technical question: Has the federal government power to kill infected animals found in the U.S.—with or without permission of the states and cattle owners?

Officials are not sure they now have this authority; and if not, would like to be granted same. The issue has come up as a result of USDA's intentions to reopen the border to imports of Mexican cattle on Dec. 31, 1954—barring another foot-and-mouth outbreak south of the border.



NO GIN IS COMPLETE without a STATIFIER

Now that most gins dry seed cotton to a very low moisture content in order to gin it properly, they need to restore a small amount of moisture to the ginned cotton. This relieves strain on the tramper and press, eliminates the problem of broken bale ties, and restores some of the staple length and soft feel to the sample. For details on how Statifier moisture restoration can help in your ginning operation, write us today.

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY
Box 5007 LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Results Favorable in 1953 SESAME TESTS By Stations in Texas

■ **BEST non-shattering strains offer promise of being adapted to completely mechanized harvest, says Texas report. Yield of 1,489 pounds of seed per acre, with 52.8 percent oil content, made by one strain in College Station planting.**

NON-SHATTERING strains of sesame showed encouraging results in comprehensive yield tests made in 1953 for the first time. Texas Experiment Station has published the Texas results in Progress Report 1677, *Shattering Versus Non-Shattering Sesame in Texas, 1953*.

"The best of these non-shattering selections offer the promise of being adapted to completely mechanized harvest," the report says. "These selections are being evaluated and increased as rapidly as possible."

● **Broad Research Program**—While this report deals only with Texas results, the cooperative research program with sesame is a broad activity including many states and organizations. It has developed to a great extent as a result of the interest of the cottonseed crushing industry, working through the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association, in breeding a non-shattering sesame suitable for mechanical harvesting as an oilseed crop in the Cotton Belt.

Dr. Murray L. Kinman, College Station, USDA and Texas Experiment Station, is author of the Texas report, which includes cooperative tests at the Beeville, Temple, Lubbock, and Chillicothe substations and Brazos River Field Laboratory, College Station; and tests at Rio Farms, Edcouch, Texas, by J. A. Martin of South Carolina Experiment Station.

Cooperative work with sesame also was done in 1953 at the following state experiment stations: South Carolina, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Virginia; by the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Inc., Lone Grove and Madill, Okla.; and by USDA at Beltsville, Md.

● **Non-Shattering Type Essential**—Most research workers and representatives of crushers agree that it is essential to have a sesame that does not shatter, and can be harvested mechanically, for the crop to be grown commercially as an oilseed in the U.S. This is necessary to make it economical for farmers to grow and harvest the crop in this country. In areas of low-cost hand labor, shattering sesame is grown widely as an oilseed crop.

Approximately 1,000 acres of shattering sesame were harvested in Texas in 1953, the Station report points out. Several thousand acres of shattering-type sesame may be planted in 1954.

"While adapted varieties of sesame produce acceptable yields in most of the



DR. MURRAY L. KINMAN

areas adapted to cotton," says the report, "hand labor is required in harvesting the shattering type varieties now

available. Varieties adapted to completely mechanized harvest probably will be required before sesame can take its place as a major farm crop in Texas."

● **Texas 1953 Results**—In general, the experimental indehiscent (non-shattering) strains fell within the yield range of the dehiscent (shattering type) check plots in the 1953 Texas tests.

Seed of some of the strains had acceptable oil content (around 50 percent).

The best of the non-shattering strains were later maturing and taller than the shattering strains with which they were compared.

In the test at College Station, a favorable growing season resulted in very good yields. One of the most promising of the non-shattering strains matured in 93 days, produced a yield of 1,489 pounds of seed per acre and the seed had 52.8 percent oil and 26.9 percent protein.

Another selection from this strain was planted at a number of different locations. It produced 1,374 pounds of seed per acre at College Station, 1,348 pounds at Lubbock (with about 15 inches of irrigation water) and 1,023 pounds at Temple, Texas. At Edcouch drouth cut the yield to 335 pounds.

● **Not Available for Farmers**—Seed of the non-shattering sesame strains being developed in this cooperative research program are not yet available for commercial planting. As pointed out in the comprehensive summary of this research program published by The Press on Sept. 12, 1953, research leaders and representatives of the cottonseed crushing industry have consistently held to a policy of avoiding premature planting on a commercial scale, and seek to be sure that all major breeding requirements have been met before releasing any strain for farm use.

■ **H. P. TODD**, statistical analyst for the Mississippi Experiment Station and Extension Service, was honored June 7 at a luncheon at State College. He is planning to retire this month.

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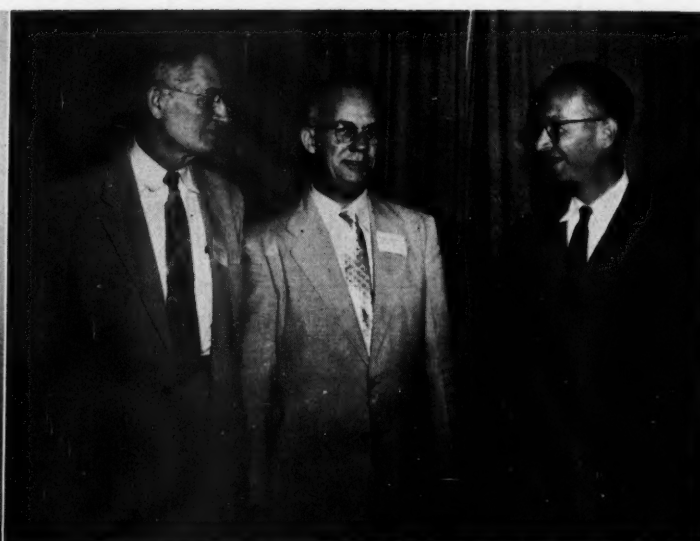
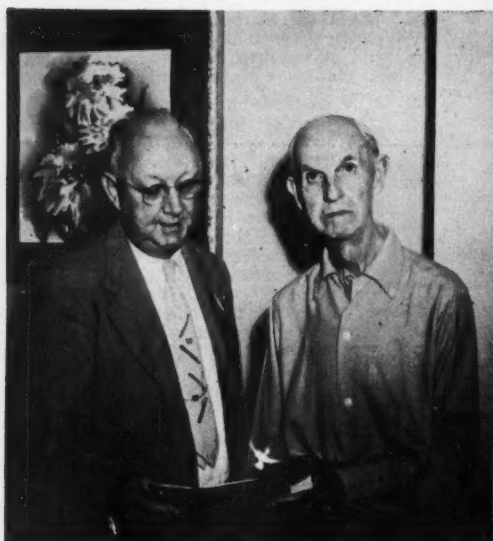
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NEW ORLEANS

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Photos by Ed Hollowell, NCPA, Atlanta.

New Alabama-Florida and Georgia Crusher Officers

SHOWN HERE after the recent joint convention of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, are J. A. Bates, Selma, Ala., far left, new president of the Alabama-Florida group, and T. R. Cain, Montgomery, executive secretary. The picture on the right shows officers of the Georgia group. Left to right they are J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary; Frank Graham, Dawson, president; and Jack George, Macon, vice-president.

• Georgia Crushers Honor Gregory

T. H. GREGORY, Memphis, executive vice - president, National Cottonseed Products Association, was honored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association at Savannah recently, during the joint convention with the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association.

Georgia crushers' citation for outstanding service and contributions to the oil mill industry was presented to Gregory by W. P. Lanier, Atlanta, on behalf of the Association. A plaque will later be given to the NCPA official.

At the business session following the joint convention, which was reported in The Press on June 5, the following were named to the Georgia group's board of directors: President F. A. Graham, Dawson, Ga.; Vice-president J. P. George, Macon; and C. W. Hand, chairman; J. E. Caldwell; G. C. Davis; A. J. Maguire, Sr., or A. J. Maguire, Jr.; E. G. McKenzie, Sr., or E. G. McKenzie, Jr.; J. T. Preston; Homer G. Ray, Jr., or W. H. Allen; H. G. Richey, or Sam McGowan; U. F. Stewart, or C. H. Lumpkin; R. N. Whigham, or K. H. Brown; M. E. Williams, or E. J. Young; and W. P. Lanier.

Lanier was re-elected crusher delegate member to the National Cotton



T. H. GREGORY

Council; and the directors re-elected J. E. Moses secretary-treasurer and Louise Madden, assistant.

T. R. Cain, Montgomery, executive secretary and treasurer, Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, has announced the membership of the Association's board of administration. The board, which was named following the joint convention with the Georgia crushers' group at Savannah, reported in the last issue of The Press, is J. V. Kidd, Birmingham, chairman; J. S. Long, Cullman, vice-chairman; H. H. Conner, Eufaula; Griffin Tatum and J. M. Sewell, both of Montgomery; J. H. Bryson, Dothan; and J. H. Owens, Roanoke.

J. A. Bates, Selma, was elected president at the meeting and Cain re-elected to his position, as previously reported.

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• USDA Appoints Two Oil Specialists

APPOINTMENT of two specialists to conduct first-hand studies abroad of marketing possibilities for American fats, oils and oilseeds has been announced by USDA.

William J. Stedman and John S. Burgess, Jr., the newly appointed marketing specialists, will assist Paul E. Quintus, director, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service. Both will make surveys designed to develop

plans to increase exports of fats, oils and oilseeds.

Quintus recently went to Europe to discuss prospective demand for cottonseed, soybean and linseed oils, and soybeans and flaxseed. While in Europe he is participating in the annual Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers in Cannes, France; and reporting on the outlook for exports of oilseeds and oils from the U.S.

Stedman since 1947 has been assistant vice-president and manager of the castor and oilseeds department of the Bunge Corp. of New York. From 1943 to 1947 he was with the fats and oils branch of the USDA's Production and Marketing Administration. In 1945 he was assigned to help implement in Brazil the UNRRA program for world procurement and distribution of fats and oils, and in 1946-47 he represented Commodity Credit Corporation in the Philippine Islands in charge of executing the copra agreement between the U.S. and the Philippines. He has traveled elsewhere in the world in the interest of international trade in fats and oils.

Stedman will leave in July for Europe to study market requirements there for U.S. fats and oils.

Burgess for the past three years has been manager of the Tornillo Cotton Oil Co. of Tornillo, Texas. After more than five years in the U.S. Army, he was secretary-treasurer of the Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association, El Paso. Prior to his military service, he was engaged in research and marketing work for the Farm Credit Administration. He is a native of Corsicana, Texas, and a graduate of Texas A. & M. College. He is leaving this month for Japan and other Far Eastern countries to appraise requirements there for U.S. fats, oils and oilseeds.

Insect, Defoliation Study Aided by Grants-in-Aid

Five recently announced grants-in-aid to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station will enable research workers to do further work on two of the major problems relating to the production of cotton . . . insects and defoliation.

According to Station Director R. D. Lewis, College Station, the Shell Chemical Corp. of Denver has made available \$1,000 for the expansion of research on the effectiveness of various toxicants against insects attacking cotton. Dr. J. C. Gaines, head, department of entomology, will direct the studies.

Also the Hercules Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., has renewed its grant for \$2,500 for the period June 1, 1954, through May 1955 to support research on the effects of organic insecticides on beneficial insects. Gaines is directing this work also. Hercules has made available another grant for \$1,200 for the purpose of evaluating toxaphene dust and spray for the control of boll weevils in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Dr. G. P. Wene, entomologist at the Lower Rio Grande Valley Experiment Station at Weslaco, will direct these studies.

The American Cyanamid Co. of New York has renewed its grant of \$1,500 for studies on cotton defoliation, and the Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis has made available a grant of \$1,250 to support cotton defoliation studies. Work under both grants is being directed by Dr. W. C. Hall of the department of plant physiology and pathology.



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• Bad Public Relations Unfair to Farmers

FARMERS have "earned a degree of respect and cooperation far exceeding that which consumers generally are now inclined to extend them," Ed Lipscomb,

director of public relations for the National Cotton Council, Memphis, told a meeting of the American Plant Food Council at Hot Springs, Va., June 11.

Either faulty performance or faulty communications are to blame for poor public relations, he said. "In the case of the farmer, I submit that the problem

is much more one of faulty communications than faulty performance."

Lipscomb pointed out that agriculture today is feeding more non-farm workers than ever before—and feeding them better meals for a smaller part of their income than they have ever eaten before.

He pointed out that this has been accomplished despite shrinking agricultural manpower. "If we agree that performance has been reasonably good, we must look for our answer to one other place—bad communications The farmer is misunderstood and unappreciated by the public through a combination of misinformation and lack of any information at all."

Robert H. Reed, president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, told the plant food group that "there never has been a time when the farmer rated lower with the general public . . . Surplus has become something like a bad word. We seem a little apologetic about our capacity for high production."

Reed said that agriculture must turn to business for help while working out the complex problems which confront it. He noted that "business can shoulder a great part of the public relations job for agriculture, and business can teach salesmanship to agriculture."

J. M. Eleazer, Extension information specialist, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C., also discussed the problem of public relations. His topic was How To Talk to Farmers. The first county agents, he pointed out, were not usually well received. They were called book farmers.

"Gradually the county agents got a farmer here and there to try out the new, whether it was a variety, a practice, a fertilization, or what. Skeptics watched it, often out of the corners of their eyes as they passed. And, then, if it was good and the harvest was better, they gradually applied it to their acres too."

All of this has changed today, Eleazer emphasized. "The average farmer is ever looking for something new. And the experiment stations and plant breeders are not disappointing him. Hardly before the ink dries on their results, the finding is being written in a way that all can understand, the demonstration in the field!"

Another speaker at the meeting, Paul T. Truitt, president of the group, predicted that consumption of fertilizer in 1953-54 will set a new record both in tons and in plant nutrients for the seventeenth consecutive year.

He credited the prospective new record to accelerated extension, research and educational programs of state and federal agricultural agencies.

Dr. H. B. James, head, department of agricultural economics, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, told the meeting that the long-time outlook for agriculture is good compared with its status during the past century.

"We have a growing population, a reduction in the number of people engaged in farming, new technology, a much broader knowledge of problems and how to solve them, increased output per unit of labor, and much valuable experience in working together and in working with government in an effort to solve production, marketing, and pricing problems."



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Lamar Fleming Address

(Continued from Page 12)

about branches of agriculture other than cotton; but I believe the present plight of cotton is less serious than that of wheat and some other crops.

For one thing, I do not believe that the high prices which we have had at some periods during and since World War II have the effect of bringing cotton into as much marginal acreage as I am told has been the case with wheat; although it certainly must be true that cotton growers have been influenced to continue planting cotton upon a great deal of old marginal acreage, in order to conserve cotton histories against the time when marketing quotas might give "history land" a synthetic value. (Parenthetically, I wonder whether anyone knows how much the planting to keep up wheat and cotton histories has contributed to the present surpluses.)

• **World Fiber Use Increasing**—World use of the products of cotton, and hence of cotton itself, depends on use per person as well as the number of users.

With 2½ billion people in the world, using the products of 34½ million bales this cotton season, we have an annual use averaging 6.6 pounds per person, to be compared with 6.4 pounds in 1938. This is an increase of 3 percent over 16 years but of 16 percent since the postwar low of 1950; and the upward trend appears to be continuing.

World use of wool per person is at about the annual rate of 0.9 pounds, the same as in 1938. Of rayon, it is at the rate of about 1.5 pounds, 67 percent more than in 1938. The total for the three fibers is 9 pounds, or 11 percent more than in 1938 and 14 percent more than the postwar low of 1949.

In the U.S., per capita use of cotton this season will be about 25.4 pounds, or 19 percent more than in 1938—of wool about 3.3 pounds, or 50 percent more than in 1938—and of rayon about 7 pounds, or 200 percent more than in 1938.

Per capita use of cotton increased from 21.3 pounds in 1938 to 25.4 in the U.S., from 8.8 pounds to 10 in Western Europe, and from 2.4 pounds to 2.9 in Africa; but it has decreased from 6.8 pounds to 6.4 in Eastern Europe, and from 4.2 pounds to 3.5 in Asia, and from 6.4 pounds to 6.2 in Latin America.

The comparable increases for rayon were 2.4 pounds to 7 in the U.S., 2.9 pounds to 3.1 in Western Europe, 0.2 pounds to 2 in Eastern Europe, 0.2 pounds to 0.4 in Africa, and 0.4 pounds to 1.1 in Latin America. The per capita use in Asia is 0.2 pounds, the same as in 1938.

Per capita use of the three fibers together in Western Europe is currently at the 1938 level, a decline in use of wool being compensated by an increase in use of rayon. England, Ireland, and Yugoslavia showed declines, which are compensated by increases in the other countries. All the other groups of countries show an increase, except the Asiatic group.

The main thing that I get from these figures is that the aggregate use of the three fibers has increased and tends to increase further in the countries where popular buying power permits it and where productivity of goods for ex-

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port affords the means of paying for imported fibers or manufactured textiles.

Both of these elements are deficient in the slave empire behind the iron curtain and will so remain so long as its tyrants compel their subjects to give all their labor to building the totalitarian autarchy and war machine, save only the minimum needed to produce a bare subsistence.

Southeast Asia has still to recover from the war, still to achieve pacification, and still to master the art of self-government; and this latter difficulty applies in varying degrees to the rest of South Asia. Throughout Asia and in

much of Africa and of Latin America, the growth of buying power and of productivity has been slowed by the consequences of growing nationalism, of sharp fluctuations in prices of raw materials, and of a too rapid pursuit of industrialization.

The intensification of nationalism, giving rise to abortive efforts at self-sufficiency, has diverted productive resources from more to less effective uses and so has further impoverished the already poor. The skyrocketing prices of World War II and of the Korean outbreak stimulated productions of things for which demand and prices since have collapsed, gave the governments and peo-

ples inflated ideas of their earnings, and prompted the governments to over-extend themselves in public works and the individuals to over-stock themselves with imported goods, of which an important segment was textiles. You will remember too that our government rationed cotton exports during the Korea boom, with the result that prices abroad went fantastically above American prices, that the planting of cotton in many foreign countries was unduly stimulated, and that great losses were suffered after the collapse by foreign growers and governments.

Most of these countries embarked after the war into almost precipitate programs of what they call development, that is industrialization and public works. This came not only from the new intensity of nationalisms and the illusions of wealth of Korea boom days; it had a logical base in the experience of the two world wars, when raw material countries had suffered shortages of manufactured goods, due to the inability of the belligerent industrial countries to maintain their accustomed supply lines. The effect that is being felt today is that the scant working capitals and credit of these governments and peoples are overtaxed with the burden of completing the projects, and that taxes, mostly invisible, have to siphon off popular earnings that otherwise would be buying power.

This picture seems discouraging for prospects of increased use of textile fibers and their products in vast parts of the world, representing most of the world's population. On the other hand, the bottom of the abyss is the only hopeful part of it, if you know you are at the bottom and have broken no bones getting there.

• **Hope for Improvement**—One reason to hope for improvement in the raw material countries is that their post-Korea liquidation of high-cost inventories of export products and imported goods is finished. Another reason is that they now have before them, as they have not had for too many years, a demonstration of the fruits of honest and orthodox fiscal and financial policies and of the relinquishment of state controls. The U.S. has turned back toward sounder policies, without the dire consequences so freely predicted. England, Germany, Belgium, and Holland have astonished themselves and the world with their rapid and amazing progress after returning to sound and orthodox policies; and other countries of Western Europe are being drawn along the same path.

The peoples of the Western nations did not turn to sounder policies by accident; they turned because they finally recognized that the course they were following was leading them to economic ruin. The lesson will not be lost upon the raw material countries: they too have been learning from experience with state planning and deficit financing, and now they are witnesses to the success of the more sober course. Will good example be as contagious as bad, particularly when crowned by conspicuous success? I think it will, and that we will see a turn also of the younger governments toward sounder policies.

So I believe the prospect is that the more liquid condition, now that the Korea boom is liquidated, and a turn toward sounder policies, will furnish the starting point for gradual economic improvement and greater popular buying power in South Asia, Africa, and Latin



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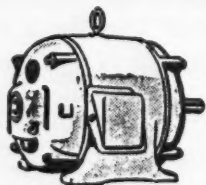
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America, and for resumption of the gradual climb of their levels of per capita consumption.

• **Coalition of the Free**—There is another turn in policy that will have to be taken, to save civilization, freedom, and happiness for our children. As one after another country, sick with despair and frustration, has surrendered to the clutches of Kremlin terrorism, we have seen the slave empire grow to juggernaut proportions. We cannot remain blind to the fact that nothing less than a powerful coalition of freedom-loving peoples can prevent it from devouring the world. When we fully face this fact, as we must and will, we will adopt the attitudes necessary to make membership in the coalition attractive and profitable to proud and free peoples, and to make its presence beneficial to all; because we cannot afford to do otherwise.

We have been dispensing large amounts since the war to help the recovery of stricken peoples, and by and large we are proud of it. However, gifts are appropriate to emergencies only; they become irksome to giver and receiver alike when they become chronic. Yet it was by grace of these gifts and of our extraordinary expenditures abroad for military purpose that partners whom we need for the coalition have been able to balance their international payments, and at the same time to receive the wheat, cotton, and other things that they needed from us. As the gifts cease and our foreign military expenditures diminish, these countries will have to get along with less of our goods, with some hardship for us but infinitely more for them, unless they can make up the difference by earning more dollars.

There is only one way for this to happen. As we withdraw from the role of benefactor of our less wealthy friends, we will take on, in increasing degree, the role of their customer. Of course this change will be welcome from their viewpoint, for who does not prefer earnings from a customer to gifts from a benefactor? It will be welcome to us, once our eyes are opened; since the greatest privilege of the wealthy is to buy products and services from the less wealthy, in order to devote their own efforts to tasks in which their wealth gives them an advantage. For Americans as a whole, those are the tasks in which our abundance of resources and of capital to invest in machinery and services multiply most the productivity of our man-hours—the tasks that we can do best.

We will follow this path; because no other course would deserve or elicit the cooperation of the less wealthy nations in and with the coalition that must be had to preserve free civilization. We will follow it also because it is in our and our children's economic interest; since it simply amounts to concentrating on what we can do best and cheapest.

The impact of our economy upon the economies of other nations is so great that further liberalization of our trade policies will quicken the expansion of total world trade, with benefit to the economies and standards of living of all nations.

This, I believe, will be the most dynamic factor of all in the determination of the future trends in world-wide consumption per capita of all enjoyable goods, including textiles.

So, it seems to me the world prospect for textiles is of ever more persons to



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use them and of gradually increasing use per person.

● **Fiber Relationships**—Then there is the question of the relative positions of cotton, wool, rayon, and other fibers as base materials for textiles. High tenacity rayon filament has taken most of the tire cord field from cotton. Burlap and paper have taken its place in many types of bag construction. I know of no reason to expect cotton to regain these fields. On the other hand, cotton has recovered much of the ground lost to rayon a few years ago in the garment field, particularly in garments worn next to the skin. (I expected this, for perspiration odors vanish faster through absorbent fabrics like cotton than through

those less absorbent.) Recently cotton has made very promising progress in rugs and carpets. (If you have not tried handsome, washable, cotton pile rugs, you have a treat in store.) Cotton has benefited relatively by great improvements in manufacturing, styling, and publicity during the last decade. I am not worried about its place in the textile field, unless we lead the world back to economic nationalism, in which event the need for greater self-sufficiency will compel other nations more and more to make their own rayon in order to save dollar exchange.

● **Short Term Prospects**—Now let us return to the short-term picture and our present cotton surplus.

Capsule Comments

HEARD AT COTTON CONGRESS

■ **HERE ARE significant quotations from speeches and discussions at the recent meeting in Corpus Christi.**

SOME of the significant comments on cotton that were made at the recent 1954 American Cotton Congress at Corpus Christi, Texas, are contained in the following quotations from papers and discussions presented at the meeting. The Congress was held June 3-4-5 and the general report of the meeting appeared in the June 5 issue of *The Press*.

SCIENCE IMPARTIAL—"Research had its impact earlier in the field of synthetics than in the field of cotton. We know now that this was not because the possibilities of research rewards were greater with synthetics than with cotton. It was because we who grow and we who process cotton were slower to awaken to those possibilities. . . . We have learned also that science has no preference between synthetic and cotton fibers. From the test tubes and the testing machines in scientific laboratories over the country cotton has emerged with new glamour, new character, and new uses."—J. Craig Smith, president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Sylacauga, Ala.

SOOTHING SYRUP OF INFLATION—" . . . In recent years we have been playing the childish game of 'make believe.' We make ourselves believe that the government can give us higher prices and higher wages, and yet on reflection we know that the government, as such, and in its own right, has nothing to give except what it takes from others and the soothing syrup of inflation and the equally false doctrine of 'do less to get more.'"—Dr. A. B. Cox, professor of cotton marketing, University of Texas, Austin.

PRICE IS BIG FACTOR—"Merchandising and sales effort have a part to play in the export as well as the domestic market (for cotton). Favorable credit terms can help. But I cannot escape the conclusion that the export market for American cotton turns mainly upon price. To realize the long-run potential of our export market it seems to me that our price support and foreign trade policies should enable the cotton industry to compete actively and fairly on a price basis."—Karl Fox, statistical and historical research branch, AMS, USDA.

TARIFFS NOT THE PROBLEM—"During recent months when there has been so much discussion about trade policy, Americans have learned a surprising lesson. It is that the real obstacles to trade around the world are not U.S. tariffs, as a lot of people would have us believe, but to a far greater degree it is the import quotas, exchange and currency restrictions, embargoes and other devices which are paralyzing trade in practically every area of the globe."—Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Washington.

ADVICE ON WEED CONTROL—"Good farming practices are still the basis for a sound weed control program and chemical weed control should be considered only as a supplement to such practices. Although chemical weed control is a relatively new practice, and many questions are yet to be answered, it offers a real promise for reducing the cost of controlling weeds and increasing the efficiency of cotton production."—Dr. H. G. Johnston, head, research development, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

FIBER PROPERTIES RESEARCH—" . . . We have enough evidence to conclude that cotton fiber properties should receive careful consideration by cotton merchants when filling orders, and by spinners in specifying their purchases so as to meet more satisfactorily the physical and cost requirements of various end uses."—Robert J. Cheatham and Louis A. Fiori, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, USDA, New Orleans.

Despite earlier pessimistic forecasts, it looks now as if this season's exports will be about 3.8 million bales and domestic consumption about 8.7 million. This would leave an end-season carryover in the U.S. of about 9.5 million bales.

Consumption abroad is running higher than was predicted, sharply above the consumption of 1952-53, when the foreign countries were recovering from the price collapse following the Korea boom. It looks like carryovers abroad will be reduced below 10 million bales. This sounds like a lot of cotton; but statistics show that the lowest carryover abroad since the war was 9.3 million bales in the summer of 1951, when stocks had been reduced by a previous U.S. crop of less than 10 million bales and a sharp rise in world consumption, brought on by the Korea boom.

The fact is that the rest of the world needs large carryovers relative to rates of distribution; because places of production are so scattered, so remote from the places of manufacture, and connected with them in many cases by slow and inadequate means of transportation. In many places the relation of production to ginning capacity is such that it takes many months to gin the crop after it is harvested. So I would say that an aggregate carryover in foreign countries of anything less than 10 million bales challenges the minimum that is comfortable, when related to a foreign consumption in the neighborhood of 26 million bales.

Say we will enter the next cotton season with 9½ million bales carryover here and 10 million carryover abroad. We know what our national acreage allotment is. There are varying opinions as to the crop likely to be produced on it. Suppose it should be 12½ million bales. Then, if imports contributed 150,000 bales, the U.S. supply for next season would be 22.4 million bales. If foreign production should be 21 million bales, foreign supplies would be 31 million, before counting imports from the U.S.

U.S. manufacturing consumption was less than end use of the products this past season, to the extent that the inventories from the mill level to the retail level were lightened. So it seems conservative to expect a 9-million-bale domestic consumption next season, doubtless ultra-conservative in view of increase in population. It seems equally conservative to expect a 26-million-bale consumption abroad, which would allow for an increase at less than the rate of population increase.

If we deduct 26 million bales foreign consumption from 31 million bales foreign supply for next season, we wind up with 5 million bales for the 1955 carryover in foreign countries, which I believe is about 5 million bales too little. So, if the importing countries can finance it, it looks to me like they will need 5 million bales from the U.S.—in other words, like our exports will be about 5 million bales.

If U.S. consumption next season is 9 million bales and exports 5 million, and if the U.S. supply is 22.4 million, then U.S. carryover in 1955 will be 8.4 million bales.

If the present agricultural law is not changed, the marketing quota applicable to the 1955 crop will be the minimum allowed under the law, namely 10 million bales. I had thought that the cotton

growers would not submit to such a drastic reduction, and that, one way or another, they would induce Congress to provide for a special supplemental acreage allotment, as they did this year. However, the friends who are closest to the cotton-minded members of Congress tell me that the latter are convinced that their constituents will accept the statutory minimum marketing quota, without alleviation, rather than any corresponding reduction in the support levels. That is not the way I would reason it, were I a cotton grower; but I defer to judgments and information that are superior to mine.

If a 1955 marketing quota is proclaimed at 10 million bales, I presume it would not be out of reason to expect that selection of acres and more intensified farming would produce 11 million bales on the corresponding acreage allotment. One hundred and fifty thousand bales of imports, added to this and to 8.4 million bales of 1955 carryover, would make the supply for season 1955-56 a little over 19½ million bales. If domestic consumption should be 9.2 million bales, increasing from the previous year by a little more than the rate of population increase, the surplus for exports and 1956 carryover would be a little over 10.3 million bales.

If foreign production and consumption should increase by identical quantities, the importing countries again would need 5 million bales from the U.S. unless they reduced their carryovers below 10 million bales. I believe this would cause us again to export 5 million bales, which would reduce the U.S. carryover to 5.3 million bales in 1956.

Five million, three hundred thousand bales would represent about 4½ months of distribution at the rate of distribution projected. The present agricultural law says, for reasons never explained, that 30 percent of a season's distribution, or about 3½ months, is a normal carryover; but I am sure that those whose experience is limited like mine to the merchandising field will agree with me that a carryover of 4½ months distribution would be a much more suitable assurance that the cotton growers and their commercial servants would be in a position to give fitting service and protection to the mills and the public. Anyhow a prospect of a 5.3-million-bale carryover two years from now would lighten the gloom that permeates most discussion of cotton surpluses.

The foregoing figures are in no sense estimates; for estimates cannot be made in botany or business ahead of the germination of the seed. But I think they are reasonable projections from what we know of present facts; and sometimes we have to project beyond the field of conservative estimate to get a reasonable median curve of probability, to one side or another of which the actual developments will fall. The curve, as I project it, would dispel the extreme of pessimism as to reduction of the present surplus, provided that my friends are right, who say that the 10-million-bale marketing quota for 1955 will stick, unmitigated.

• In Summary—My general conclusions are already indicated.

For the long term, I believe that growth of domestic and foreign populations and gradual expansion of standards of living and per capita demand for textiles will steadily increase the domestic and foreign needs for American cotton; so that, within not many years,

we will have a profitable demand for more cotton than we have been producing.

I do not believe foreign production of cotton will increase fast enough to relieve us of this increase in demand; because I do not believe the foreign areas of production will develop the conditions, facilities, and services conducive to cotton production fast enough for them alone to keep up with the pace of demand.

Without discounting expansions in the use of other fibers and materials, I do not believe they will deprive cotton of its portion of the increase in demand.

I recognize that ostrich-like blindness in the development of our international economic policies could defeat expansion of world trade and world standards of living; but, in the face of the awful and imminent threats to civilization and the

future for our children and their children, we cannot afford this blindness, and I am sure we will do the things conducive to a tight cooperative of the civilized nations, which also will be conducive to expansion of world trade and standards of living.

So I believe the long-term prospects are favorable to profitable cotton production in the U.S.

For the short term, I believe we worry too much about the present U.S. cotton surplus. The rest of the world has liquidated its cotton surplus; and now it is our turn.

Our cycle of scanty exports is closing. It will not return unless we call it back by future errors. Here I believe our best counsel is: to keep our shirts on; to let nature run its beneficent course; and not to tip the cart over looking for rabbits in the hat under the axle.

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1953-54 Charges for Ginning, Methods Of Harvesting and Related Data

COTTON PRODUCERS in the U.S. paid \$12.69 on the average for the ginning and wrapping of a 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton during the 1953-54 season. This charge represents an increase of 25 cents per bale above the amount charged by ginners during 1952-53. Charges for bagging and ties in 1953-54 averaged \$3.64 per bale for the Cotton Belt as a whole, or about 29 percent of the total charge.

Average charges for ginning services in 1953-54, by states, ranged from \$8.89 per standard weight bale in Alabama to \$16.56 in Missouri. Ginning charges increased by from 1 to 13 percent in all major cotton-producing states except Alabama, Missouri and Texas, where charges were from 1 to 3 percent lower than in the previous season.

In the western area, charges for ginning the approximately 65,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton on roller gins averaged \$23.52 per 500-pound bale or about 3 percent above the average charge in 1952-53.

Producers of upland cotton during 1953-54 hauled, on the average, 1,367 pounds of hand-picked seed cotton to gins in order to obtain a 500-pound gross-weight bale. For upland cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,989 pounds of seed cotton were necessary in 1953-54. For American-Egyptian cotton harvested by hand-picking and machine-picking, 1,759 and 1,847 pounds of seed cotton, respectively, were required to obtain a 500-pound bale.

Ginners estimated that about 57 percent of the 1953-54 crop was harvested by hand-picking, 21 percent by hand-snapping, and 22 percent by other methods such as mechanical pickers or strippers. In all states except Arizona, California,

Oklahoma and Texas, hand-picking continues as the most important harvesting method. More than one-half of production in Arizona and almost 60 percent of the California crop were harvested by mechanical pickers, whereas major parts of production in Oklahoma and Texas were hand-snapped or mechanically stripped.

In 1953-54, cotton sold by growers to ginners in the U.S. represented about 19 percent of the total crop, as compared with 26 percent in the previous season. This decrease was probably caused by the fact that a greater proportion of the 1953 crop was marketed by growers through the government loan program, and thus was not available to ginner-buyers. From 1 to 9 percent of the crop in the various states was purchased in the form of seed cotton, consisting mostly of remnants or less-than-bale lots.

On the whole, charges by public storage establishments for receiving, storage and compression remained fairly stable in 1953-54. Receiving charges at compresses and warehouses in the U.S. averaged 72 cents per bale as compared with 71 cents in 1952-53. The monthly storage rate averaged 45 cents per bale, an increase of 2 cents per bale above such charges in the previous season. Compression charges for standard density and high density bales averaged \$1.35 and \$1.53 per bale, respectively, for the Cotton Belt as a whole, an increase of 3 cents and 6 cents above charges for similar services in 1952-53.

This report was prepared in the fibers section, market organization and costs branch, USDA. Collection of the original data was made possible by the cooperation of field representatives of the cotton division, Agricultural Marketing Service, and ginners, compressmen and warehousemen.

Average charges for ginning cotton, extent of ginner purchases of cotton, average charges for services incident to marketing and related information, by states, season 1953-54

Item	U.S.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N.Mex.	N.C.	Okl.	S.C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.
Charges for Ginning and Wrapping Upland Cotton																	
Total charge per 500-pound gross-weight bale (dollars)	*12.69	8.89	*13.75	13.39	*13.65	11.18	*9.77	12.04	11.15	16.56	13.68	10.31	15.12	9.81	10.91	14.34	9.13
Charge per bale for bagging and ties when assessed separately (dollars)	3.64	3.04	3.40	3.80	3.38	3.00	3.04	3.65	3.74	4.68	3.87	3.19	3.50	3.19	3.85	3.73	3.08
Weight of Seed Cotton per 500-Pound Bale																	
Hand-picked (pounds)	1,367	1,299	1,415	1,346	1,410	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,328	1,408	1,389	1,320	1,368	(2)	1,326	1,403	1,293
Hand-snapped (pounds)	1,989	1,655	2,488	2,087	2,608	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,915	2,080	2,209	(4)	1,935	(2)	1,974	1,972	—
Method of Harvesting																	
Hand-picked (percent)	57	88	41	81	38	58	84	64	86	78	62	96	8	93	91	19	100
Hand-snapped (percent)	21	9	5	10	3	30	10	2	1	9	23	1	73	(1)	8	57	—
Other** (percent)	22	3	54	9	59	12	6	34	13	13	15	3	19	7	1	24	—
Proportion of Production Purchased From Growers by Ginners																	
Purchased as seed cotton (percent)	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	8	(1)	5	1	45
Purchased as baled lint (percent)	18	33	—	12	—	94	27	14	2	32	1	35	19	32	58	20	48
Method of Hauling Seed Cotton to Gins																	
By growers' vehicles (percent)	90	96	95	97	100	100	84	99	99	89	99	79	94	83	98	74	67
By ginners' trucks (percent)	2	4	—	1	—	—	14	(1)	1	(1)	—	18	—	16	1	(1)	19
By commercial truckers (percent)	8	(1)	5	2	—	—	2	(1)	(1)	11	1	3	6	1	1	26	14
Cost per Bale to Growers for Hauling Performed by—																	
Ginners (dollars)	1.68	1.89	—	0.88	—	—	1.54	2.67	1.28	(3)	—	1.88	—	1.56	1.14	2.50	1.73
Commercial truckers† (dollars)	6.04	2.25	3.80	3.34	—	—	1.88	3.00	2.00	7.50	5.00	2.47	5.00	1.58	2.53	6.35	2.71
Charges for Warehousing and Related Services																	
Charge per bale for receiving cotton at public cotton storage establishments (cents)	72	59	100	65	100	(4)	56	63	65	64	84	44	75	39	64	77	(4)
Charge per bale per month for storage‡ (cents)	45	47	40	44	42	(4)	50	43	43	43	45	44	50	45	44	46	(4)
Charge per bale for compressing cotton to—																	
Standard density (dollars)	1.35	1.21	1.60	1.15	1.68	(4)	1.15	1.27	1.16	1.15	1.63	(4)	1.30	1.19	1.15	1.45	—
High density (dollars)	1.53	1.29	1.70	1.40	1.78	(4)	1.25	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.85	—	1.55	1.25	1.40	1.46	—

* Includes separate charges for drying seed cotton and for use of lint cleaners.

** Includes machine-picking and machine-stripping.

† Excludes any part of hauling cost which was paid by ginners.

‡ Approximately 85 percent of storage firms included insurance in the storage charge.

(1) Less than 0.5 percent.

(2) Seed cotton customarily not weighed since charges largely were assessed on the basis of the weight of lint.

(3) Hauling cost included in ginning charges.

(4) Insufficient data.

Alabama Cotton Progress Evident in 1953 Prices

The most significant proof of cotton improvement in Alabama is price, says A. W. Jones, Alabama Extension Service marketing specialist.

Twenty-five years ago Alabama was noted for short staple, low quality cotton, he says. Last year, on the other hand, Alabama's cotton crop sold for the highest average price of all of the 20 cotton producing states in the U.S. except one.

He credits this improvement to a better job by everybody from plant breeder to ginner.

Valley Station Plans Cotton Field Day

A cotton field day is scheduled for June 29 at the Lower Rio Grande Valley Experiment Station, Weslaco, Texas. More than 2,000 cotton breeding lines are under development and study at the station, and a number of commercial varieties are being tested for yield and fiber qualities.

Other experiments which visitors may observe are those with irrigation, fertilizers, rotations and other cultural practices.

—Presenting—

Joe C. Brady

—Helena, Arkansas—



JOE C. BRADY, Helena, Ark., manager of Helena Cotton Oil Co. and Delta Fertilizer Co., was born Aug. 25, 1911, at Columbus, Ga.

He attended Centre College, Danville, Ky., and went to work for the Southern Cotton Oil Co. in Columbus as a clerk in 1932. Succeeding positions with Southern included bookkeeper, traveling representative and manager. In 1944 Brady became manager of the Helena mill.

His activities include serving as a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Kiwanis Club, a water commissioner of the Helena Municipal Water Co. and a director of Helena Rice Drier, Inc. In 1949 he served as president of the Kiwanis Club. Brady lists fishing and hunting as his "bad habits."

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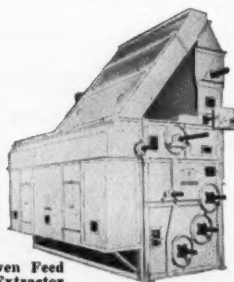
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CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• June 22-23 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-9 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, president.

• Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1955

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America, seventeenth annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 4-5-6—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas 21.

• May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

Feed Officials Meeting

The Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials will convene June 21-22 at Oklahoma City for the twelfth annual meeting. Park A. Yeats of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture is president of the group.

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without wetting
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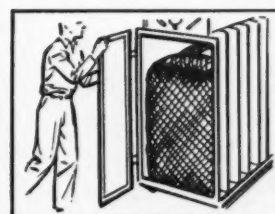
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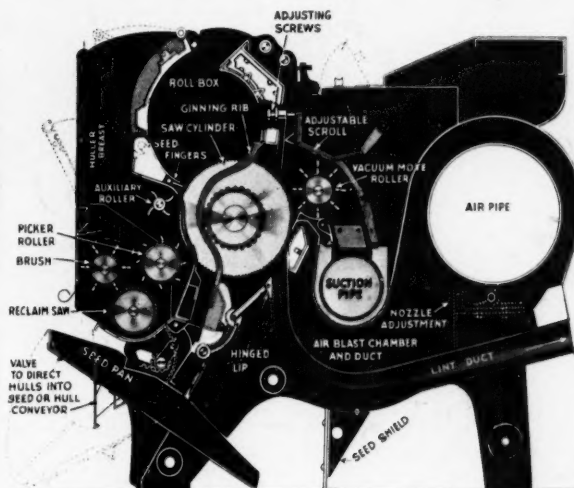
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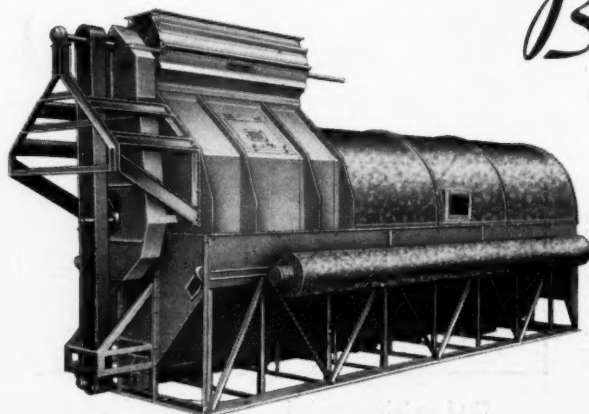


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